





## 27 Posts Assaulted in Three Days

## Six More Israeli Positions Attacked by Syrian Troops

DAMASCUS, March 30 (Reuters).—Syrian Army units attacked six more Israeli positions on the cease-fire line last night and tonight, a military spokesman said here. It makes a total of 37 Israeli posts attacked in the last three days.

He declared that Syrian units destroyed two posts with rockets in raids at 6 p.m. today in the Rafid and Qalaa areas across the cease-fire line. The Syrian units returned 30 minutes later without losses, he said.

Earlier today, a spokesman said that Syrian troops attacked four

Israeli posts in the occupied Golan heights last night. An army communiqué said that engineering installations were destroyed in the attacks mounted in the southern and central sectors of the occupied heights last night. The Syrians returned with two wounded after the three-hour operation, ending at midnight, it reported.

**One Israeli Wounded**  
TEL AVIV, March 30 (UPI).—An Israeli Army spokesman said one Israeli soldier was wounded in tonight's Syrian attack on front-line positions along the cease-fire line. He said there were no Israeli casualties in last night's raids. He said an Israeli soldier was injured in a Syrian mortar barrage in the Rafid area, bringing total Israeli losses in Syrian attacks this month to two killed and 14 wounded. Eight Syrians have been killed in the attacks, he said. The raid tonight was the fifth this month.

Meanwhile, Israeli planes returned to attack Egypt for the first time since Friday and returned safely 45 minutes later. The targets for today's raid, a spokesman said, were Egyptian military targets in the southern and central sectors of the Suez Canal. In another development today, an army spokesman said an Israeli patrol "recently" captured a six-man Arab guerrilla squad commissioned to strike at the town of Nahliu, on the occupied West Bank. The spokesman said the captives, captured in the Jordan valley, intended to carry out other sabotage attacks in the West Bank.

He said the guerrilla squad was captured shortly after crossing the Jordan River and the Israeli patrol did not suffer any casualties.

**Eban Notes Soviet Policy**  
JERUSALEM, March 30 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today said growing Soviet penetration in Egypt was not only a cause of concern for Israel but also for the United States.

Soviet policy in the area is one of controlled tension and, while avoiding a direct confrontation with the United States, Moscow is not discouraging the Arabs from launching a new war in the area, Mr. Eban said.

Mr. Eban said, true to his policy of retaining civilian control over internal security and giving the commandos a wide measure of freedom to act against Israel from Lebanon, successfully resisted right-wing pressure to call in the army to restore order during the clashes last week between Fedayeen and right-wing armed groups, which cost over 30 lives.

But now the prestige he won by his stand last week is imperiled by the actions of the commandos themselves.

## Beirut Guard Tightened on U.S. Property

BEIRUT, March 30 (Reuters).—Police guards were strengthened today on American property in Beirut, target of four rocket and bomb attacks in 24 hours.

Twenty gendarmes and riot police were detailed to guard the U.S. Embassy tonight. Four are on duty at the John F. Kennedy Cultural Center, and others are posted outside the Bank of America, American airline offices and the American Life Insurance Co. office.

All but the airlines were targets of explosions yesterday—two early in the morning and two just before midnight. But only minor damage was caused and there were no casualties.

Although a radical commando organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has claimed responsibility for all four attacks, the Lebanese authorities have taken no action so far against the group's Beirut representatives. The Front said the attacks were in revenge for an American plot against the Fedayeen guerrilla movement.

The Front was denounced by other commando organizations to-night after claiming responsibility for the bomb and rocket attacks on U.S. property.

Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, who denounced the attacks yesterday, was not available for comment on the latest explosions.

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## Observers Barred From Greek Court

## Bombs Explode In Athens Area

ATHENS, March 30 (AP).—Eight foreign observers were officially denied access to a mass military trial of 34 persons today after they were told "their presence constitutes an insult to the dignity of Greek justice."

A joint statement by the foreign observers said they were not permitted to be "officially present" in the courtroom where members of the alleged subversive organization "Democratic Defense" are on trial. The trial entered its fourth day today.

The observers were present at the court-martial proceedings for the first two days. The statement said Dimitrios Zaphyropoulos, director general of the government press department, had told them "precisely... the presence of foreign observers constitutes an insult to the dignity of Greek justice."

**Incomplete Mission**  
The observers took note of this refusal, the statement added, "and of the fact they could not complete their mission."

The eight observers represent the International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Human Rights, Belgian League of Human Rights, Conference of Presidents of the West German Universities, German Jurists Association, French League of Human Rights and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

One of the foreign observers said the group planned to leave Athens as soon as possible because its presence served no further purpose.

(Speaking to a group of foreign correspondents after the Greek government's decision to bar them from the trial, Karl Jaffar, of Toronto, representing the Canadian Civil Liberties Union, said most of the observers were going back to their countries because their mission had been ended by powers beyond their own, a Reuters dispatch explained.

Mr. Jaffar said: "I have been quite unhappy about legal proceedings so far. Nothing we heard during the two days we were in court would have been accepted as evidence in any North American court."

Mr. Jaffar said: "Police witnesses were saying, 'All these defendants were connected to an organization,' and when they have been asked if they know that from their own knowledge, they said: 'No we know that because sources told us that.'"

"They were asked by defense lawyers if they would reveal their sources and their reply was, 'Of course not. We cannot possibly do that. That's a secret. That's simply not evidence in any sense that common law understands it.'"

**Bomb Damage**  
At today's proceedings, five army demolition experts described the damage caused by bombs allegedly set off by the Democratic Defense.

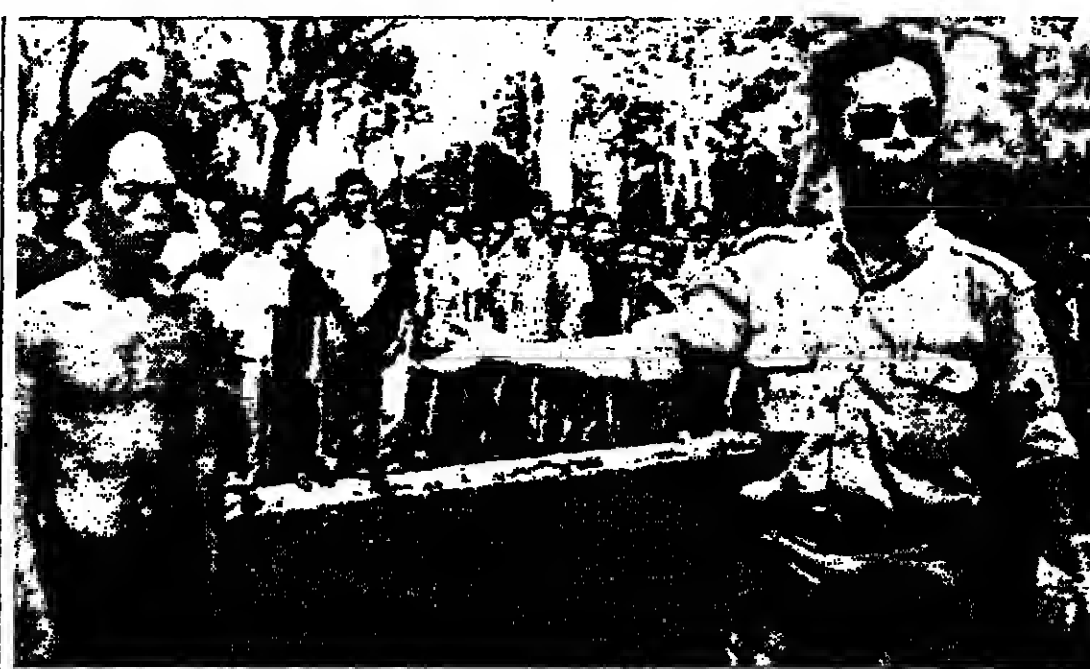
Most of the explosions took place in central Athens. One bomb that went off under a couch in Olympic Airways downtown Athens killed one person and injured five others. Five persons were wounded by flying glass when an explosion shattered a large plate glass window of the National Bank of Greece, a semi-state organization.

As the witnesses testified, reports of three explosions circulated through the Greek capital.

One explosion was reported in a suburb near Athens and its port city of Piraeus, a traditional left stronghold before the army swept into power 35 months ago and suspended parliamentary rule.

There were no injuries reported from today's blasts, but one explosion knocked down a wall in an empty lot.

It was the first time in more than a month that bombs were reported to have exploded in or near Athens.



EVIDENCE OF COMPLICITY—Governor of Kampong Cham Province, Cambodia, Kim Chheng, shows a captured Viet Cong prisoner to provincial officials. The prisoner was one of 14 seized over the weekend during continuing pro-Sihanouk demonstrations.

## World Relief Is on Way to Quake Zones

ANKARA, March 30 (Reuters).—International relief agencies rallied to the earthquake-battered people of western Turkey today after the Turkish Red Crescent reported that tens of thousands were without shelter and short of food.

The Red Crescent itself was airlifting thousands of tents, a field hospital and mobile kitchens to the disaster area, centered on Gediz. American trucks with water, tents and medicine rolled out of the U.S. Air Force base at Cigli, near Izmir, 175 miles from Gediz late last night.

**Offers of Help**  
The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva appealed to its members for ambulances, trucks, tents, blankets and food.

It also asked for rice, flour, sugar, butter, macaroni and biscuits, as well as for cash to purchase supplies on the spot.

The Red Cross League said it has received offers of help from seven member societies, in Sweden, Norway, East and West Germany, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

They are sending tents, blankets, food and later perhaps medicines. British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart asked Britain's Ambassador in Ankara to find out how Britain could best help.

Oxfam, the British relief organization, said its special "Bristol team" of skilled rescue workers, which has helped in previous Turkish earthquakes, was standing by and would fly out if requested.

The Save the Children Fund in London meanwhile cabled \$1,000 (\$2,400) to the Turkish Child Welfare Society.

The Norwegian Red Cross set aside 50,000 crowns (about \$7,200) as preliminary aid and said 4,000 blankets were ready to be sent.

**German Aid**  
West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told Turkish Premier Süleyman Demirel in a telegram, "Please be assured you can count on us in your efforts to relieve the emergency."

The West German Red Cross announced a contribution of 100,000 marks (about \$26,400) and an immediate shipment of tents, medical supplies and blankets. It opened a special bank account in Bonn for public contributions.

In Ankara foreign ambassadors have been consulting with the Turkish Foreign Ministry and the Red Crescent to prepare lists of the most needed relief supplies.

The Foreign Ministry said offers of aid have been pouring in from all over the world.

United States Air Force transport planes at Turkish bases have been ordered to stand by to carry relief to the area and evacuate the injured.

**1,115 Absent**  
But FAA said that supervisory personnel were flying in and that travel remained safe, despite PATCO's assertions of several near-collisions among airlines in the past few days. FAA reported a national total of 1,115 controllers absent yesterday.

"The system is flexible," said an FAA spokesman. "We won't allow an airplane to go into an area unless there are controllers there to handle it."

Travelers to the San Francisco Bay area ran into delays and frustration last night when only about 12 landings an hour were permitted at the three area airports, compared with about 100 hourly in normal times.

The "sick-out" cut even deeper today. Only 29 percent of New York's controllers turned up, only 25 percent of those in Minneapolis, 40 percent in Cleveland and Kansas City. But more than 57 percent were reported at work in Chicago's O'Hare and Midway airports.

In Chicago, the FAA reported discovery today of a gallon bottle filled with a "highly explosive chemical" and with an unlighted wick at the base of the control tower at Chicago-O'Hare, Ill., field. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was notified.

## Cambodia Border Provinces Are Swept by Rebellions

(Continued from Page 1)

overthrow March 18 of Prince Sihanouk as chief of state often refer to themselves as "the movement." The National Committee of Salvation, an organization of top leaders and intellectuals formed last week, is the core of "the movement."

Foreign diplomats in Phnom Penh have been notified of the Viet Cong activities, Premier Lon Nol said, and it was decided to protest the "aggressions and violations... of international law" at the UN.

He said the Communists were "conducting themselves as aggressors."

Meanwhile Prince Sihanouk, now in Peking, has been flooding Cambodia with broadcasts urging the populace to rise against the Lon Nol government. Government sources said these appeals were being heeded in the seven border provinces, where mobs reportedly rampaged through the countryside burning and killing.

A major incident was reported near the provincial capital of Kampong Cham, 45 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, where a mob has burned cars and killed their occupants, including two members of the National Assembly.

In the same city a mob of 1,000 to 2,000 moved against a unit of government troops holding a city square. The troops opened fire, reportedly killing 27 persons and wounding 62. Twenty-two persons were killed when pro-Sihanouk demonstrators were stopped by army gunfire at a bridge across the Mekong.

UPI cameraman Ed Van Kan reported from Tran Kim, 50 miles south of Phnom Penh, that mobs stopped at least five cars and backed the occupants to death on Friday and Saturday.

He said five government armored cars and trucks with 150 troops arrived from a nearby military base and sprayed the demonstrators with machine-gun fire. Troops broke into homes, dragging out the occupants. One black-pajama-clad suspect was identified as a Viet Cong soldier.

Phnom Penh itself was calm, however. U.S.-built Sherman tanks guarded main government buildings and troops with an assortment of modern weapons patrolled the city. The airport was reopened since Friday.

**Nation Moves Closer To a War Footing**  
By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, March 30 (UPI).—Cambodia's new anti-Communist leadership has decided to put the country's manpower closer to a war footing, according to high officials here.

This capital began to take on the outward signs of war as workers piled sandbags around police and military installations here.

In addition to a call-up of reservists and veterans, announced today, the government will call on all men between the ages of 18 and 45 to volunteer for military duty, the sources said. Everyone is expected to volunteer, they added, because everybody supports "the movement."

Those who brought about the

overthrow March 18 of Prince Sihanouk as chief of state often refer to themselves as "the movement." The National Committee of Salvation, an organization of top leaders and intellectuals formed last week, is the core of "the movement."

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## 26 Killed, 170 Wounded

## Red Shelling Batters Camp Of S. Vietnamese Trainees

SAIGON, March 30 (Reuters).—Viet Cong gunners poured more than 700 rockets and mortar shells into a South Vietnamese Army training camp today in one of the most concentrated guerrilla bombardments of the war.

Military sources said 26 young soldiers had been killed and more than 170 wounded since Chi Lang Training Center came under attack early yesterday.

The barrage was the heaviest single bombardment mounted by the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta, if not in the whole of South Vietnam, the sources added.

But official military spokesmen said only that an undetermined number of 107-mm rockets and 82-mm mortar shells burst in the camp in Chau Doc Province, seven miles from the Cambodian frontier and 120 miles southwest of Saigon.

An Australian Caribon transport plane loaded with helicopter fuel was destroyed by mortars shortly after it landed at the camp yesterday. The crew escaped uninjured, an Australian spokesman said.

**Outposts Assaulted**  
The bombardment was accompanied by simultaneous ground assaults against five neighboring outposts, and was followed by further shelling of the camp later in the day.

Eight other attacks on outposts and towns throughout Chau Doc Province had been reported since dawn today but casualties were not yet known, military sources said.

[South Vietnamese Rangers and armored units were pulled off the Cambodian border today and moved to reinforce the training camp and the towns and outposts battered by the attacks, the Associated Press reported.]

The sudden upsurge of guerrilla activity in Chau Doc was seen as probably a tactic to divert the Saigon government's attention from events in Cambodia.

[U.S. B-52 bombers flew six missions along the Cambodian and Laotian borders last night and today, dropping 90 tons of bombs on what were described as troop concentrations and supply dumps, United Press International reported.]

In other action, a Saigon spokesman said government infantrymen killed 31 North Vietnamese in a clash just south of the Demilitarized Zone, suffering "very light" casualties themselves.

It was also announced that nine South Vietnamese civilians were killed and one wounded when a bus hit a mine near Saigon yesterday. Ten other civilians were injured yesterday when a bomb exploded in a cinema in the Mekong Delta town of My Tho.

**U.S. Troop Strength Dips**  
SAIGON, March 30 (UPI).—American troop strength in Vietnam has dropped to almost a three-year low, the U.S. military command said today.

Spokesmen said the United States had 448,600 men on duty in the war zone as of last Thursday, a reduction of 5,900 troops from the previous week. Records showed the

troop level had dipped to its lowest level since the week ending May 6, 1967, when 442,000 U.S. servicemen were on duty here.

**Hanoi Claims Phantom**  
HONG KONG, March 30 (Reuters).—Hanoi radio said North Vietnamese gunners today shot down a United States RF-4C Phantom reconnaissance plane over Quang Binh, in the south of the country.

## Army Court Eases Verdict In Duffy Case

(Continued from Page 1)

responsible for the death of Do Van Men.

"There is no question that the Army was determined to bring in some verdict of guilty," Mr. Rothblatt asserted. He recalled that the president of the military court had said yesterday that the court had considered "the ramifications to the Army" of the offense.

Mr. Rothblatt said the verdict would appear to make the Duffy case for the forthcoming trial of soldiers accused of massacring Vietnamese civilians as Mr. Let in 1968. He noted that Lt. Duffy had been charged with deliberate and willful killing but had been found guilty of a lesser offense.

**Flee by Court**  
The eight-man court had asked to reconsider its verdict yesterday after it found Lt. Duffy guilty of premeditated murder and was instructed by a military judge that such a conviction carried a mandatory sentence of the imprisonment.

The judge, Col. Peter B. Wondolowski, then instructed the court that it could find the officer guilty of a lesser offense of unpremeditated murder.

Today, after reconsidering its verdict for several hours, the court asked the judge if it could consider a lesser offense than unpremeditated murder. After conferring with prosecution and defense attorneys, the judge asked the charge contained a lesser offense of aggravated assault. A member of the court asked if a still lesser offense could be considered, but the judge said no.

The trial of Lt. Duffy raised a number of issues regarded as significant by the Army lawyers. Mr. Rothblatt argued that Lt. Duffy was acting in good faith when he ordered the unnamed Vietnamese prisoner to be shot because the Army's stress on body counts had persuaded him that the killing was his duty as an officer.

In denying this defense, the military judge was in effect clearing the Army of responsibility for the murder of the civilian, some observers asserted.

**Greece Sets Up Country-Wide National Guard**  
ATHENS, March 30 (Reuters).—Greece's army-backed government today created a National Guard to preserve peace and order and face any internal Communist threat or foreign aggression.

A royal decree published in the Official Gazette said the new force would consist of a number of battalions, known as "Special Military Units," to be stationed throughout the country.

Those liable for service will be regular or reserve officers and citizens who have completed their military service, aged from 19 to 50, and in special cases up to 60. They will be selected by the regime on a regional basis.

National Guard members will be subjected to military rules and disciplinary punishment and will be unable to leave their region without special permission.

They are liable to at least six months' service in the force. Some observers here interpreted the move as an attempt by the government to strengthen its position internally by mobilizing supporters of the regime, who will automatically acquire military status.

**Laos Assembly Urges Negotiation With Pathet Lao**  
VIENTIANE, March 30 (UPI).—The Laotian National Assembly urged today to seek negotiations with the Pathet Lao on the basis of the five-point peace plan, but without pre-conditions.

Pathet Lao officials have said the government must stop completely the U.S. bombing in Laos before settlement talks. The National Assembly rejected this precondition.

An announcement following the special session to discuss the peace proposal called on the Pathet Lao to send to Vientiane representatives with the authority to negotiate, not just messengers.

A Pathet Lao colonel came to the administrative capital, March 30 with the peace plan and left last Friday expressing displeasure at the delay in an official government reply.

**Machetes Greet Visitors to Rebel Area**  
Bitterness and Anger in 'Sihanouk Country'

By Jack Foisie  
KOMPONG CHAM, Cambodia, March 30.—This is Sihanouk country, its people fanatically loyal to the prince who was deposed as chief of state ten days ago.

Mobs beat and stomped to death two representatives of the National Assembly who returned here to explain to their constituents why they had voted to oust Norodom Sihanouk.

In retaliation, army troops rode into town and shot into a crowd Friday morning, killing 26 persons by the provincial governor's count—and wounding 62.

This correspondent and two others arrived in town a few hours later—the first journalists to circumvent the army bans on travel into the rebellious areas. We crossed two rivers in dugout canoes and bribed a driver of a motorized rikshaw to put us 70 miles to this province capital.

The province of Kampong Cham, whose southwestern edge is only 50 miles from the tense capital of Phnom Penh, appeared to be in turmoil.

Villagers snatched pictures of Sihanouk in our faces and asked in guttural French if we were for him. They backed up their fury with machetes, sharp farm tools and clubs. A few were armed with French and Czech rifles.

We nodded assent and they pounded our backs and whopped us on our way.

The provincial governor, Tian Kim Chheng, put the number of "misguided" Cambodians in his area at between 20,000 and 40,000, mostly peasants who he said had come under the influence of North Vietnamese or Cambodian Communist agents.

**Agents Arrested**  
The governor's own house was soaked by mobs two nights ago but he escaped. The provincial courthouse also was sacked and burned.

He said he tried to calm the people—"to show them the error of their ways."

He said their leaders feared and threatened him. "They believe, without knowing the truth, that the present government has usurped power. They want the dissolution of the National Assembly and the restoration of Prince Sihanouk."

## GEORG JENSEN SILVER

ORDERS OVER SEA CAN BE SHIPPED AT DANISH EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN 139 RUE SAINT-HONORE PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE 42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND PARIS-6e

GEORG JENSEN 15 NEW BOND STREET LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN 101 N. RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS I

CASA DANISE GEORG JENSEN 87 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA

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## Justice Aide Attacks Foes Of Carswell

### Kleindienst Cites 'False Statements'

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst charged yesterday that opponents of the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court were guilty of misleading and deliberately false statements.

Mr. Kleindienst, No. 2 man in the Justice Department, said he was "very disappointed" in the "conduct" of Judge Carswell's opponents.

However, it was his "impression" that more than 90 percent of the people who voted to confirm him were "sensible."

He said a "ringing endorsement" of Judge Carswell by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., should be "very telling."

Mr. Kleindienst, who appeared on the ABC program of "Issues and Answers," said that examples of "false statements" against Judge Carswell were:

• A Baltimore Sun story quoting Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as having said that Attorney General John Edgar Hoover had "deliberately deceived" President Nixon by deleting mention of a 1968 anti-Negro speech by Mr. Carswell from an FBI report.

• A statement in a United Auto Workers publication that Dean Louis E. Rusk of Yale Law School had said that Judge Carswell, even if confirmed, would be "a disaster to the country."

• A report by the Ripon Society, a group of liberal Republicans, that Judge Carswell had been "reversed" 94 percent of the time, which was later revised to 40 percent.

• An article by columnist Thomas B. Edsall in the Washington Post saying that the American Bar Association was overwhelmingly against Judge Carswell, whereas the ABA's majority committee unanimously supported him.

Mr. Kleindienst for the Ripon Society said Mr. Kleindienst was misleading in his reference to the group. Two studies were made, both of which, the spokesman said, were "correct and accurate."

One was based on "reputable" opinions and the other on both printed and unprinted opinions. "The latter study showed a rapid rise in Judge Carswell's reversal rate toward the end of his term," the spokesman said.

Lawyer Jack Carswell, Tallahassee, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Seventy-nine Tallahassee lawyers who have practiced before Judge Carswell have sent a letter to each of the 100 U.S. senators and expressed support for the Supreme Court nominee.

The letter said in part: "The Tallahassee lawyers who have practiced before Judge G. Harrold Carswell, we know him to be eminently qualified, eminently fair, and a truly great credit to the federal bench and to American jurisprudence. We recommend him wholeheartedly to the body of the Senate, trusting that in his experience and mature judgment, it will confirm him to the highest court."

There are about 140 attorneys in private practice in Tallahassee.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., said today that a Negro lawyer, who was "grossly" discriminated against in writing a letter favorable to the nomination of Judge Carswell.

Mr. Cranston said the lawyer, Charles Wilson, deputy chief counsel for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, has told him he actually opposes the Carswell nomination.

The senator, who opposes Judge Carswell, produced a sworn affidavit from Vincent E. Cohen, a Washington lawyer, in which he said Mr. Wilson told him last Thursday that "if he had not been contacted by the Department of Justice, he would have never sent his 'Pro-Carswell' letter to the Judiciary Committee."



**CUSTOMS HOUSE FIRE**—A Mexican soldier prevents spectators from approaching the Veracruz customs house storage yard, which was destroyed by fire over the weekend. The fire in the port city was described as the worst in more than 40 years. Damage, according to preliminary estimates, was in excess of \$8 million.

## Economy Slowdown Blamed

### June U.S. College Graduates Finding Plush Jobs on Wane

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—This year's June college graduates, who not long ago could have looked forward to breeding into a good job with high pay and multiple benefits, have fallen on hard times.

With the slowdown in the economy and the cutback in federal spending, the number of jobs available to graduates is the smallest in years and salary offers are the lowest, according to colleges, businesses and federal agencies.

Many companies have reduced campus recruiting efforts this year, sending a shock of near panic through some academic communities.

Campus officials note, with some amusement, that many students are suffering the indignity of the "interview haircut," a forlorn ceremony in which long hair is shorn and squared to make the young job-seeker more attractive to a prospective boss.

The pinch appears to have affected graduates at all levels. The college placement council in Bethlehem, Pa., in a report on the situation at the end of 1969, gives these figures for declining figures for graduates with bachelors' degrees, a drop of 18 percent; for those with masters' degrees, a drop of 26 percent, and for those with doctorates, a drop of 14 percent.

Academic officials are particularly concerned about the Ph.D.s, who are far fewer in number than other graduates, who have spent more time and money on their education and who would presumably be more useful to an employer.

Although the decline is not universal—demand has gone up for accountants, sales management personnel and chemical engineers—it has hit hard among physicists, mathematicians, aerospace and electronics engineers and humanities students who want to teach in colleges.

The explanation for the falling demand in the hard sciences, placement authorities say, is relatively straightforward: both business and the government are spending less for research and development.

But the reasons for the job shortage among students who had hoped to become humanities professors—at a time when enrollments are rising and colleges are expanding—are more obscure.

A member of the English department at the University of Michigan said that the explanation for the falling demand in the hard sciences, placement authorities say, is relatively straightforward: both business and the government are spending less for research and development.

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A member of the English department at the University of Michigan said that the explanation for the falling demand in the hard sciences, placement authorities say, is relatively straightforward: both business and the government are spending less for research and development.

## Astronaut Made Freeman of His Ancestors' Town

GLASGOW, March 30 (UPI)—Astronaut Neil Armstrong has been selected to receive his ancestral town's highest honor, ennobling him to graze his cattle free of charge if he has any.

The town of Langholm, on the Scottish side of the border with England, is the home of the Armstrong clan and has more Armstrongs in the phone book than any other town in the world.

Langholm Town Clerk Edward Armstrong said Neil Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, will be the town's first "freeman."

In old times, when a Scottish town bestowed freemanship, the freeman did not have to pay the tax charged for grazing cattle on the town's common.

## 'Rock Trip' Promoters Held, Sound of Acid Carries On

RIEHL, Fla., March 30 (UPI)—Sheriff's deputies arrested the promoters of a three-day rock festival yesterday, but after eight hours of Easter morning silence the cow pastures throbbed again to hard acid rock.

Deputies also arrested eight festival participants on narcotics violations, which, Gov. Claude Kirk said, were primarily for selling, not using drugs.

"That these dirty little dope pushers would choose Easter Sunday—a traditional day of love and peace—to peddle their junk is revolting," Mr. Kirk said. "On a day when hundreds of millions of people pay tribute to the greatest disciples of peace, a handful of disciples of depravity take advantage of this religious holiday to corrupt our youth."

Noting that the promoters reportedly lost \$180,000, the governor commented: "I couldn't be more pleased."

The deputies converged on the festival headquarters yesterday afternoon, arresting four promoters and the ranch owner, James Brown. They were charged with violating county zoning ordinances by staging the "Winter's End Rock Festival" on the ranch, 15 miles east of Orlando. The festival had faced legal snarls ever since the county commission refused to issue a permit.

The silence did not last long. Without their organizers spectators and performers decided to continue the rock bash by themselves. A rock group called "Storm" stepped onto a makeshift stage, belting out a deliberately off-key rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner."

They dedicated their opener to "all the judges in Florida."

The storm group was the first to perform since Saturday's festivities petered out at 4:30 a.m. Sunday. In the meantime, the crowd that had swelled to 40,000 diminished to less than 10,000.

End of a Bad Trip  
The lull and the arrests triggered the heavy exodus from the 120-acre pasture. For many, it was the end of a bad trip.

"The trip tent," a large canopy with clear plastic sides, did a roaring business on Saturday night. Psychedelic lights from the stage illuminated a weird scene inside the tent, where volunteers "medicated" for celebrants on "bummers"—overdoses of drugs.

Race Car Driver, 70, Killed in Crash  
SYDNEY, March 30 (AP)—A 70-year-old racing car driver was killed instantly today in a 100-mph accident on the Mt. Panorama circuit at Bathurst, 150 miles west of Sydney.

Australia's Tom Sulman was driving his Lotus Climax XI in the Joseph Banks Trophy race for sports cars. It became airborne as it moved over a section of the circuit known as "The Hump," cartwheeling several times and disintegrating. Mr. Sulman was taken to the hospital but he apparently had been killed instantly.

There was a lot of mileage left in the old boy yet," he said recently. "I don't see why the youngsters should have all the fun."

## Production Cars Failing Pollution Test

### Custom Prototypes Are Passing Easily

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—With some reluctance, government officials have finally made public what they've known for a long time: Many cars of the assembly line fail the air-pollution test their hand-made prototypes passed easily.

That disclosure may help to speed closing of a huge loophole in the auto pollution cleanup effort.

"We have found that between 70 and 80 percent of the cars that come under the standards are not meeting them," said Rep. Paul Rogers, D., Fla., whose public health and welfare subcommittee has been holding hearings on auto pollution.

"And what's more amazing is that the National Air Pollution Control Administration knows this and has known this," he added. Yet these same cars carry government certification that the particular model and engine were tested and met pollution control standards.

The hand-tooled prototype vehicles used in the certification tests consistently perform better than the mass-produced production versions in dealers' showrooms.

Rental Cars Tested  
John T. Middleton, head of the Air Pollution Control Administration, said administration technicians have put testing equipment in rental cars in Detroit and Los Angeles.

In the case of one model of which 24 cars were tested, 73 percent failed to meet the standards for either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbons.

They tested 45 cars of another model and found 64 percent failed to meet one standard or another; among 33 cars of a third model the failure rate was 88 percent.

For a while the answer is to have the internal combustion engine, which they describe as a be-foul-er of the air. They recommended steam, electric or natural gas power, all low polluters.

But Detroit engineers say none of the alternatives to their internal combustion engine has its range or versatility.

At the government test center in Ypsanti, Mich., prototypes whip around a track to pile up 50,000 miles in the eyes of industry mechanics who tune them according to manufacturers' specifications.

It is on these prototypes performance that certification is given. No one has authority to revoke certification even if tests of production models show they don't live up to the performance of the prototypes.

This may soon change. Bills before Congress would require assembly line testing and authorize revocation of certificates.

A sampling of production vehicles would be tested. The government would be complicated and time-consuming and it would be impossible, the industry says, to test every car as it comes off the assembly line.

On the broader world population issue, Mr. Houthakker made two points.

First, he said, "There is little reason to expect overpopulation for the world as a whole in the foreseeable future. Most serious studies of the subject suggest that the food supply can be expanded to accommodate a much larger population than now exists on earth. While some minerals might become scarce, substitution should prevent this from becoming a critical problem."

Second, "What is of course more serious is that overpopulation may lead to a degradation of the social and physical environment, but this appears to be more a matter of the proper distribution of the population than of total numbers. Much can be done to improve the environment without attempting to influence population trends."

Blast Survivor Charged in N.Y.  
NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Bernard Gorn, 23, who lost both arms below the elbow and most of his left leg Saturday in a "bomb factory" explosion in the Lower East Side, was charged in his hospital bed yesterday with homicide.

He was also charged with possession of a bomb, possession of loaded firearms and reckless endangerment of life.

Doctors at Bellevue Hospital said Mr. Gorn has a good chance to live although he is still on the critical list. The police said Mr. Gorn had apparently been blown from one room to another when his roommate, Ismael Brown, 22, was killed, dropped a pipe bomb loaded with dynamite.

(Police said the men, both Negroes, were students at City College of New York. Reuters reported.)

## Paradise on Sale for \$3.5 Million From a Once-Penniless Fisherman

JOHANNESBURG, March 30 (UPI)—The price of Paradise is \$3.5 million. And its owner, Joachim Alves, once a penniless Portuguese fisherman and now a multimillionaire, believes some South African will buy it.

Paradise is the unofficial name of an island half a mile wide and a mile and a half long. The tropical haven of bleached sand fringed by palms is 30 miles from the mainland and 400 miles north of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

Mr. Alves wants to sell Paradise—officially Santa Carolina—as well as the neighboring islands of Bazaruto and Magaruque and the mainland fishing trading base at Vilanculos.

Thousands of South African fishermen and vacationers visit the island annually, mostly traveling by ferry from Vilanculos. The island has a hotel and an airstrip but no telephones.

Wealthy South Africans fly in regularly for long weekends of some of the best big-game fishing in the world. Marlin, sailfish, barracuda and many other species of fighting fish can be found there.

It was the opening of these waters to big-game fishermen that helped Mr. Alves build up his fortune. Now he is reported to be in poor health and wants to sell.

Tunney's Daughter to Appear Today in Hearing on Slaying  
AMERSHAM, England, March 30 (AP)—Joan Tunney Wilkinson, 30-year-old daughter of former world heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, was held today in Amersham jail awaiting a hearing on a charge that she murdered her husband.

She was scheduled to appear tomorrow in magistrate's court in nearby Chessham.

Her brother, Gene Tunney Jr., was flying from Arizona to be with his sister in time for the hearing.

Traditional British police silence surrounded the Easter Sunday mystery slaying of 31-year-old Lynn Carter Wilkinson in a rented, remodeled Victorian farm cottage on the village green at Chessham, four miles to the east.

Police wouldn't say how Mr. Wilkinson died but he reportedly suffered a heart attack and was found on his bed by his mother, who had arrived for a visit a few days ago. The wife was found in a garage three miles away.

While police investigated, Mr. Wilkinson's mother cared for his two children by a previous marriage, Alexandra, 6, and Erin, 3.

In Arizona, 73-year-old Gene Tunney, who captured the world heavyweight title from Jack Dempsey in 1926 and retired undefeated in 1928, told reporters he was "shocked and saddened."

"Like all parents," he said, "we have deep feelings of concern and sorrow for our daughter." Mr. Tunney is recovering from a recent spinal operation. Earlier, reports from London had erroneously said Mr. Tunney would journey to be with his daughter.

The setting for the mystery was the tiny village of Chessham, population less than 500—in the heart of Buckinghamshire farming country, about 30 miles from London.

The Wilkinsons came to Chessham six months ago reportedly for peace and quiet. They put Alexandra in the village school and settled down to a quiet life.

Mr. Wilkinson had told villagers he had taken a year's leave from work as a San Francisco real estate agent.

Mrs. Wilkinson, tall and retiring, seldom came out of the cottage except to take her step-daughter to school or, perhaps, to sip coffee with another mother.

Mr. Wilkinson was known around the village, according to local residents, as "our hippie." He visited the pub dressed in a mac coat, beat necklace and a profusion of silver rings, nearly one for each finger. A bowler hat rested on his shoulder-length blond hair.

"Looked Very Distraught"  
Easter Sunday morning, the excited neighbors reported, Mr. Wilkinson's mother awoke early and saw from her window that Mrs. Wilkinson was driving away. She found her son's body about 9 a.m.

Mrs. Lily Pickett heard knocking at her door, three houses

## Russia Drops Bomb Test Near Japan

### Shortens Maneuvers At Three Other Sites

TOKYO, March 30 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today announced it had canceled plans to practice bombing in one of four areas in international waters close to Japan.

It was not clear whether the change in the plan, originally announced by radio Thursday, was in response to vigorous Japanese protests, both official and from fishing industry representatives.

According to a Soviet radio broadcast monitored by the maritime safety agency today, the Soviet Union has canceled plans to practice bombing in one of four areas in the Pacific 120 nautical miles south of Shikoku Island, near Japan's central Honshu Island. The previously announced plan for bombing maneuvers off the Noto Peninsula, in the Japan Sea, as well as those west of Kamchatka and south of the Aleutians apparently remains in effect.

Shorter Maneuvers  
The period of these maneuvers has been shortened, however, particularly in the case of the area off the Noto Peninsula, which is one of Japan's richest fishing regions.

Foreign Minister Kimura Aichi told the Diet today that the Soviet Union had not yet replied officially to his request last Friday for cancellation of the bombing plans.

Premier Eisaku Sato said he had asked Asahiro Kawashima, vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, personally to request cancellation of the plans when he visits Moscow tomorrow.

Officially, the Soviet Union so far has confirmed neither the original plans to practice bombing in four areas, nor the plan monitored today which reduces areas to three.

## Sudan Claims It Crushed Rightist Coup

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 30 (AP)—Sudan's leftist government announced an attempted rightist insurrection by religious leader Imam el-Mahdi was crushed in Khartoum this morning after bloody fighting.

Thirty-six security men were killed in yesterday's clashes, the government said.

Interior Minister Farouk Hamadallah said in a statement over Omdurman Radio that areas where the rebels were entrenched had been brought under government control.

"Counter-revolutionary pockets in the entire area of White Nubia (a section of Khartoum) have been mopped up, and all the insurgents have laid down their arms and surrendered," according to Omdurman radio, monitored here.

Meanwhile, Cairo radio reported the Sudanese Army had laid siege to the Nile island of Abba, 200 miles south of Khartoum, stronghold of the imam and his followers, who belong to the Ansar sect.

Cairo radio quoted its Khartoum correspondent as saying the imam had been entrenched on Abba Island with 30,000 of his warriors since an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Sudanese strongman, Maj. Gen. Gaafar el-Nimeiry, during a tour of the White Nile area, south of Khartoum last week.

Cairo radio said the government had served an ultimatum calling on the imam's forces to surrender by 1000 GMT.

It was not immediately clear whether the Cairo radio report was outdated by the Omdurman radio announcement that the revolt had been crushed. Both reports were broadcast more than three hours after the deadline had expired.

The imam is the spiritual leader of the largest religious sect in the Sudan. His nephew, Sedik el-Abadi, tribal leader of the sect and head of the Umma party, was killed when Gen. Nimeiry seized power last year.

Saigon Students Held  
SAIGON, March 30 (UPI)—Twelve University of Saigon students were arrested today on charges of plotting to start a hunger strike near the National Assembly to protest the arrest of another student. At least 40 students have been arrested in the past three weeks on charges of pro-Communist activities.

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## Georgia Jailbreaker Dies In Fusillade After Killing Two

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30 (UPI)—Charles Simpson pushed aside the new green curtains in the auditorium of Parker Elementary School and leaped to center stage. "Come get me," he screamed, firing a rifle.

The reply was a fusillade of shots, and in an instant Simpson lay dead on the small wooden stage.

"When he shot, we all opened up," said Police Chief Billy Hill of nearby Pooler. "The only shot he made. That was all the time he had." Night lawmen fired at Simpson through the glass of double doors at the rear of the auditorium.

Simpson, 32, was the third person to die in the tiny school in less than 90 minutes yesterday. Shortly before 9 a.m. (1300 GMT) Simpson ambushed four guards from inside the school office.

He killed Donald Smith, 28, and 28-year-old "Dicky" Rogers, 28, state police guards, who had been tracking Simpson for four days, since he fled with the wife of Deputy Warden J. E. Thompson as a hostage. Simpson later released the woman unharmed.

W. W. Hardin, wounded by the shotgun blasts that killed guards Rogers and Smith, staggered outside the brick schoolhouse with the fourth guard, Warren Roulain. They summoned help.

Within minutes the building was ringed by lawmen. Tear-gas grenades were hurled into the building and Simpson retreated into the auditorium, onto the stage and behind the rear set of curtains where he shoved bookcases, boxes and a chest together to make a crude barricade. Alongside, Simpson put his arsenal of a shotgun, rifle and three pistols. Then he waited until the police closed in.

Simpson was sentenced to life in prison in 1961 on an armed robbery charge. He escaped in 1963, was recaptured and since then had been a "model prisoner," officials said.

5 Firemen Die in Blast  
CORRY, Pa., March 30 (UPI)—Five volunteer firemen, including the son of the fire chief, were killed and 27 persons were injured last night when an explosion and fire at a paint store.

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## French Author Sees Decline Of Backing in Cuba for Castro

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, March 30 (UPI)—René Dumont, a French agronomist who has made three studies of Cuba as a guest of Premier Fidel Castro, reports that there is rising disaffection in Cuba because of mismanagement and militarization of agriculture and life in general.

### A Housing Drive That's Strictly For the Birds

MADRID, March 30 (UPI)—Faced with what it calls an "alarming" decline in the number of birds in Spain through use of insecticides and the cutting down of trees, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture has ordered some 300,000 manufactured nests to be placed in trees around Spain.

Already 100,000 of these have been placed in 14 provinces, including 15,000 in Madrid parks. Tenants are said to be moving in en masse.

Pedro Ceballos, who heads the operation, said it is aimed at encouraging the breeding of local and migratory birds.

"The birds will help eat the massive damage caused by insects," he said, "since a bird eats one-and-a-half times its body weight in insects each day."

### Kopechnes Warn They May Again Fight Exhumation

BERKELEY HEIGHTS, March 30 (UPI)—Mrs. Joseph Kopechne said today she would again fight exhumation of her daughter's body unless a new grand jury investigation produces evidence proving it is necessary.

Mary Jo Kopechne, 28, a Washington secretary, was killed July 18 when a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., plunged off a bridge into a tidal pond on Chappaquiddick Island off Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Sen. Kennedy pleaded guilty to charges of failing to report the accident. A closed inquest was held and the Dukes County grand jury will start its own investigation next Monday.

Mrs. Kopechne and her husband went to court before the inquest and successfully blocked exhumation of their daughter's body from a cemetery in Larksville, Penn. She indicated they would do this again unless the grand jury came up with "a good enough reason" for exhumation.

"To me, no matter what they do, or what they have found out, it was an accident," she said of her daughter's death.

**Judge Assigned**

BOSTON, March 30 (Reuters).—Massachusetts State Supreme Court Judge Wilfred P. Fahey, 67, today was assigned to preside at the special session of the Superior Court at Edgartown next Monday to hear evidence about the death of Miss Kopechne.

**Kosygin-Ortoli Talks**

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin met for 45 minutes today with Xavier Ortoli, French minister for industrial and scientific development. Tass described the atmosphere as "friendly." The meeting ended a 12-day visit here by Mr. Ortoli.

**Soviet-Iranian Talks**

TEHRAN, March 30 (AP).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy today held top-secret political talks with Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Eshkevari and Foreign Minister Ardeshir Zahedi.

**Computer Finds 2 Isaiahs Wrote Book for the Bible**

JERUSALEM, March 30 (Reuters).—Electronic computer tests have proved virtually beyond doubt that two Isaiahs, probably living 200 years apart, wrote the biblical Book of Isaiah, according to a Hebrew University doctoral thesis.

The tests, which analyzed stylistic and linguistic details, showed that Chapters 40 to 66 of the prophet's work were written by a second Isaiah, a contemporary of the Persian King Cyrus, believed to have lived in 530 B.C.

Professors say the probability of the first Isaiah having written the chapters attributed to the second Isaiah is one in 100,000.

The thesis, presented by Dr. Yehuda Radday, 55, is believed to be the first major study in biblical research completed with computer programming.

160-Year Dispute

If generally accepted, the thesis will end a dispute that has raged among biblical scholars for the past 160 years.

Dr. Radday submitted each Isaiah to tests on minor statistical items including length of words and sentences, and frequency and orderliness of various linguistic features.

One test consisted of an analysis of the percentage of words containing different subjects such as war, nature, family and religion.

All these tests were program-

and who sympathized with the Cuban revolution when it began. In 1960, in 1963 and in June, 1969, he was invited to look at the agricultural situation.

Just before the last trip, he was planning to write a book called "Cuba, or the Four Periods of a Distinctive Socialism." After a month in Cuba, the title of the book as published here was changed to "Cuba: Is It Socialist?"

One of Mr. Dumont's criteria for socialism is the possibility of "popular questioning," and he found this absent from present-day Cuba.

**Lack of Discussion**

Mr. Dumont describes Premier Castro as a man "with a personal power insufficiently held in check" and he reports a lack of both democratic discussion within the Cuban Communist party and a lack of equality between the mass of people and a few favored leaders.

"Cuban agriculture is more and more militarized," Mr. Dumont says, pointing to "command posts" set up or about to be set up at national, provincial, regional and production levels. The whole economy is on the way to being militarized, he reports.

"All the important posts are henceforth turned over to the army; all the important enterprises have at their head a major, a captain or a first lieutenant," he writes.

He cites tractor operators who have been placed under army discipline with fixed wages and no overtime pay, military schedules, 35 days of continuous work with no Sunday rest and five days of leave a month "when the work permits."

**Distinctive Feature**

Mr. Dumont called "the military society the most distinctive feature of Cuba." He said that it was established to restore order in a mismanaged economy, "for the army has remained the best organized of all the services. He adds:

"Fidel now realizes only a part of the difficulties because his associates do not dare report everything to him. He must consider certain limitations of his powers before it is too late. Such a political reorganization, involving effective control of the party by the workers, of the Central Committee by the party and of Castro by the committee, seems to be absolutely essential for economic recovery, for the basis of real Cuban independence."

In his travels through Cuba, Mr. Dumont found errors in agricultural such as the planting of crops in improper soil and poor use of fertilizer.

**Sugar Goal Doubtful**

He says that the difficulties in obtaining efficient cane cutters, in organizing transport to the sugar mills and in insuring full use of machinery in the mills suggest that this year's goal of ten million tons of sugar is unreasonable.

"Haste has caused so many errors," he says, "that one should know better in the future how to avoid them. But they have been made in Cuba for ten years now without serving a lesson."

Mr. Dumont describes queues for food, including a three-hour wait to buy ice cream. He speaks of the deterioration of cities and towns and the increasing difficulty of having repairs made in state-owned maintenance facilities.

He says that Mr. Castro has broken promises in housing, production goals and land retention by the peasants. All this has affected the nation's spirit.

"In general, everybody is apparently for Castro," he says. "In private, his supporters are much less numerous."

**3 Die in Avalanche**

BARCELONNETTE, France, March 30 (Reuters).—An avalanche killed three skiers today 7,500 feet up in the French Alps near the Italian border. A French mountain rescue service helicopter found the three bodies in the valley of Barcelonnette, near the village of Jausiers. The victims were not identified.

**20 Die on Pakistan Train**

KARACHI, Pakistan, March 30 (AP).—A train plunged off a bridge here yesterday into a dry river bed near here, killing an estimated 20 persons, railway sources said today.

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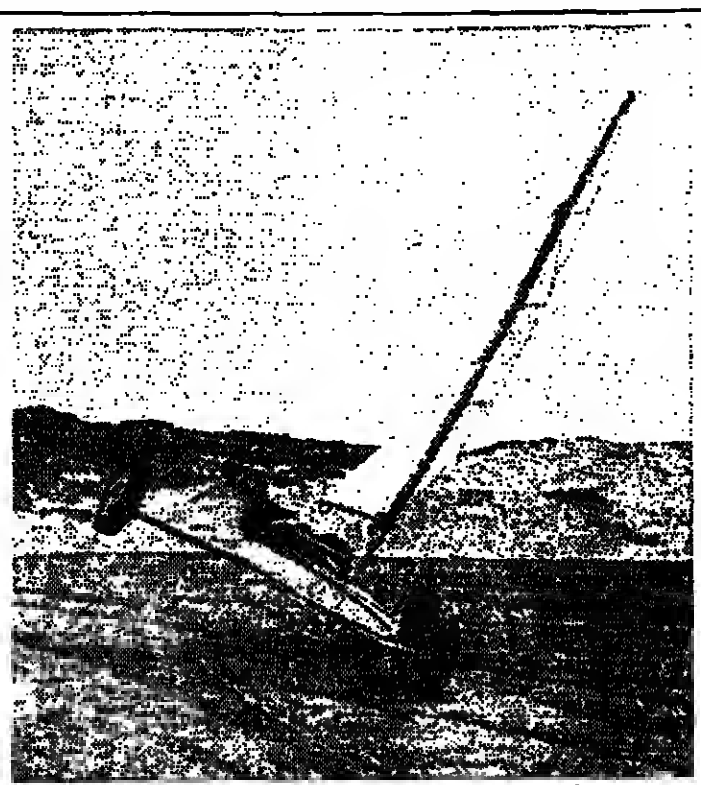
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WINDMOBILE—With one of three wheels off the ground, Alan Scantlebury gets his share of thrills at the Perranporth, Cornwall, sand yacht championship.

## Kitty O'Dare, Toast of the 30s, Millionaire Dancer, Dies at 58

SEATTLE, March 30 (UPI)—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Kitty O'Dare, the top-dancing millionaire who dazzled the Hollywood of the 1930s with champagne parties.

Miss O'Dare, whose real name was Katherine L. Tully, was 58 when she died Friday after a long illness. She was penniless except for a small pension for the blind.

Miss O'Dare was a popular dancer on Broadway in the late 20s and early 30s when, in 1933, her uncle, entrepreneur and resin magnate Daniel Miles Flynn, died and left her \$1,250,000. Miss O'Dare then left the stage, where she had danced with Eleanor Powell, Bill (Bojangles) Robinson and Bob Hope, and went to Hollywood for a career in the movies.

In Hollywood, she bought a huge mansion and threw a perpetual party that ended only when her fortune was gone. She raced through most of her fortune at \$2,000 a week.

"She burned her candle at both ends," her husband, Thomas Tully, said yesterday. "But all her life she never regretted anything."

**Leg Injured**

Miss O'Dare made a few films, her career ending when she suffered a leg injury. When Mr. Tully met her, she was living in a cheap San Francisco hotel and she could not walk.

**Izvestia Names Two Tourists, One From U.S., as Spies**

MOSCOW, March 30 (Reuters).—The government newspaper Izvestia tonight named two foreign tourists, one of them an American woman, and one a man of unspecified nationality, as Israeli intelligence agents.

The Izvestia article, which accused Israeli intelligence services of trying to recruit pro-Israeli Soviet Jews, did not make clear what had happened to them or when they had been in the Soviet Union.

It named the woman as Felga Kroun, identified merely as an American tourist. The man was named as Mr. Pagan. Both were said to have carried out their activities while visiting the Black Sea port of Odessa.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said the embassy had not heard of either of the names.

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## Idealistic—and a Little Bitter Mrs. Medgar Evers Campaigns for Congress

By Steven V. Roberts

CLAREMONT, Calif. (UPI).—Myrtle Evers handed a postcard to a visitor. Scrawled in blue ballpoint pen, the message read:

"Why in hell do you think you are qualified to be a congressman for the U.S.? You people are ruining yourselves by pushing... If we can eliminate you people, what a good country we would have. You ought to have had enough trouble when you lost your husband. Why ask for more?"

The attractive black woman in a bright green pants suit shuddered slightly. "That's my first hate mail," she said quietly. "Does that bring back memories?"

The memories were of Mississippi and the night of June 17, 1963. Mrs. Evers' husband, Medgar, a leading civil rights worker in the state, was gunned down on the porch of their home in Jackson.

Now Mrs. Evers had decided to run for Congress from California's 24th District, and like her husband, she had not taken the easy road. Part of the district, located in the San Gabriel Valley east of Los Angeles, was once represented by John H. Rouselet, a member of the John Birch Society.

Since Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb died last month, nine candidates have announced for his seat. Mrs. Evers is the only Democrat. The eight Republicans include Mr. Rouselet and Dr. William F. McColl, a former all-America football player at Stanford.

The Odds

The Democratic candidate in 1968 won only 37 percent of the vote, and the odds are heavily against Mrs. Evers. But she has been fighting the odds for a long time.

After her husband's death, she stayed in Jackson for a year with her three small children. "That house was a constant reminder," she recalled. "Every time I walked out of the front door it was like seeing his body lying there. We had the same refrigerator with the bullet hole in it. It was just a little too much."

Friends in California helped her settle here in Claremont, a flower-filled, middle-class town that revolves around the five Claremont colleges. Having had only two years of college, Mrs. Evers wanted to get her degree. She enrolled in one of the five, Pomona College.

"I was very much surprised at the ethnic make-up of the town," she recalled. "I didn't realize we were only the third black family only I had made a down-payment on this house. At that point I was not sure I was looking for a town like this. I was still filled with a lot of bitterness and hostility. But most people were extremely warm to us."

**The Children**

The three children—Darrel is now 15 years old, Rena is 13, and Van is 10—presented an even bigger problem. "The most difficult thing of all was being solely responsible for those three children," she said, her voice laden with memories. "Not having someone there to help make decisions or talk about them is a pretty heavy burden for a woman to assume. Even the strongest of us need someone to turn to."

"I just turned 37 and the kids were saying, 'Gee, mom, you're getting old,' she said with a smile returned. "I guess we all are. My daughter is in the final for cheerleading at school and my oldest son plays soccer and football and track. These are the things their father and I used to talk about when they were babies, and now it's happening."

In the midst of her grief and loneliness, Mrs. Evers plunged into her work. In addition to school, she took on speaking assignments for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and wrote a book, "For Us, the Living." She is an animated, articulate woman, a little stiff, as if she had worked hard to conquer a natural shyness.

"I had a lot of guilt feelings about leaving Mississippi," Mrs. Evers said. "Even though I knew it was best for my well-being and the well-being of the children, I couldn't get away from that gnawing guilt, as if I were deserting the cause. By going out and speaking so much, I felt as if I were keeping in contact with the struggle. I could say to myself I was still in there, still carrying the banner."

"It was a hectic life," she said, "but our home life had never been very normal. In Mississippi, before Medgar was shot, we were always being threatened and harassed."

**A Job**

After Mrs. Evers finished her degree in sociology in 1968, she slowed down a bit. Her health was failing and she took a full-time job at the Center for Educational Opportunity, an affiliate of the Claremont colleges, which helps disadvantaged youngsters get an education.

"Before this campaign came up, I had promised myself a long vacation," she said, somewhat wistfully. "I hadn't promised the kids because I learn-



Mrs. Evers finds a new life in politics.

ed not to promise them anything I can't keep."

Politics have always been in the back of Mrs. Evers' mind. She even thought about going back to Mississippi—she is a native of Vicksburg—but her brother-in-law, Charles, had already started the campaign that would make him mayor of Fayette.

When a group of local resi-

dents, mainly people from the colleges, asked her to run for Congress last month, she put it up to her children. "They worried about how much time it would take me away from home," she said, "but when we talked about it, they said, 'Mom, if you really want to do it, we'll back you.'"

Why did she decide to run? "I was so disturbed about what seemed to be the effects of polarization," she said, her voice rising with excitement. "We seem to be going backwards as a nation as far as human rights are concerned. As a nation we are dividing up into separate groups and pulling ourselves apart."

Mrs. Evers admits that the sounds "idealistic and naive"—and a little bitter. Many whites who supported the civil rights cause in the early days, she feels, lost their commitment as black demands grew angrier and more insistent. But she still believes in integration.

"These days, integration is not a realistic idea might be right," she said. "But I will hope and pray and work to show they are incorrect."

One sure advantage of V.D.Q.S. wines is price. Because they are less well known, they are almost always better bargains than comparable A.C. wines. And since fame with concomitant high prices is not there to offer temptation, it is probably safe to add that in general V.D.Q.S. wines are most honest.

They are produced in nearly every wine-growing region and in some areas such as Auvergne where there are no A.C. wines at all. Savoy has only two A.C. Grapes and beyond that scores of delightful V.D.Q.S. wines, red and white, and naturally sparkling, such as Aysse.

Most wine stores carry a few V.D.Q.S. wines, but one where they may be found in profusion and at their best is Jean-Baptiste Chaudet, at 20 Rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Paris-6e. Mr. Chaudet also has a bar and thus most of his V.D.Q.S. wines may be tasted by the glass for immediate discovery of how good they can really be.

**On the Arts Agenda**

The world premiere of Richard Rodney Bennett's "Victory" will be given April 13 by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden. The opera has a libretto by Beverly Cross based on the novel by Joseph Conrad. It will be conducted by Edward Downes, staged by Colin Graham in sets by Alex Stone. The principal parts will be sung by Donald McIntyre, Anne Howells, Inis, De Wille, Ava June, John Langlan, Michael Maurel and Kenneth Macdonald. After a second performance April 16, the opera will be taken to Berlin along with Verdi's "Don Carlo" and "Falstaff" for a ten-performance visit from April 22 to May 2 at the Deutsche Oper. The two Verdi operas will also be performed May 5, 6 and 7 at the National Theater in Munich. On the company's return to London, "Victory" will be repeated May 14, 15, 20 and 22.

During the Royal Ballet's season at the Metropolitan Opera in New York (for the fourth straight year) and the opera company's tour to Germany, the Touring Section of the ballet will take over in London.

A film program, "Hommage à Gérard Philipe," will be given April 15-18 at the Maison de la Culture in Amiens, with three showings a day of "Fanny la Tulipe," "Le Diable au Corps," "La Beauté du Diable" and "Monsieur Ripault."

**Music in England**

**Donizetti: A Triumph for Two**

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, March 30.—The present Donizetti boom brought us a revival of "Robert Devereux," Donizetti's 57th opera, in a London Opera Society concert performance at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, last night. It is a craftsmanlike piece, as you would expect from such a prolific composer, but only once or twice does Donizetti rise above his own conventions and give us a bit of inspiration. Indiscreetly, however, even banal passages—for Elizabeth I in Act One when she hopes Essex will renew his love, for Essex himself in Act Three when in the condemned cell—stand cheek by jowl with affecting scenes where Donizetti seems to have thought himself into his characters' predicament.

Most of these occur in the duets between the four main characters but there are also the fine ensemble in the second act, and Elizabeth's final aria and cabaletta where she has a terrible vision of the beheaded Essex and then, quite unhistorically, resigns the throne to James I. Orchestration, the most subtle writing is at the beginning of the dungeon scene, which bears a striking resemblance to the opening of the second scene of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera."

Essentially it is a singers' piece and stands or falls by their competence. This performance was distinguished by sterling interpretations of the two principal female roles. Montserrat Caballe, the Spanish diva, repeated her New York Opera Society performance as Elizabeth. Her voice is not only up to the formidable technical problems set by Donizetti, it also has a warmth and fullness, with just a touch of asperity added, to suggest Elizabeth's varying emotions—her fiery anger, her uncertainty, her remorse when she sends him to his doom, her regal command in her public appearances. There were many beautiful things from her in the evening, none more so than her tender warning to Essex to beware of offending Henry VIII's daughter.

The American-born, European-based mezzo Taliana Troyanos made an imposing Sarah, Duchess of Nottingham, who all unbeknown to Elizabeth has stolen Essex from her. Miss Troyanos poured out her rich, vibrant tone unstintingly and convincingly all evening as if her life depended on every phrase, she scored a triumph in her duet with Vincenzo Sardinero, a young Spanish baritone, who sang with more vigor than subtlety as Nottingham. Bernabe Marti, Caballe's husband in real life, was Essex. His vocal production is light, his style ungainly, but he tries hard to please and made something of Essex's remorse in his cabaletta. Mackerras knows just how to make the most of Donizetti's big tunes and "um-hum" rhythmic and he found the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in cracking form.

More glorious music on Saturday at the Elizabeth Hall, where Janet Baker sang arias from 17th-century Venetian opera and Domenico Scarlatti's rarely heard "Salve Regina." Like Troyanos, Baker knows how to communicate the meaning of every syllable even in a foreign tongue, and her projection of Scarlatti's vocal art from Cavalli's "La Didone" was breathtaking as in an unforgettable, emotional, and poignant vocal accomplishment. She was ably supported by a section of the English Chamber Orchestra under Raymond Leppard. The concert turned out to be a well-watched, often glowing and beautiful work, especially when some of all this artist's many skills.

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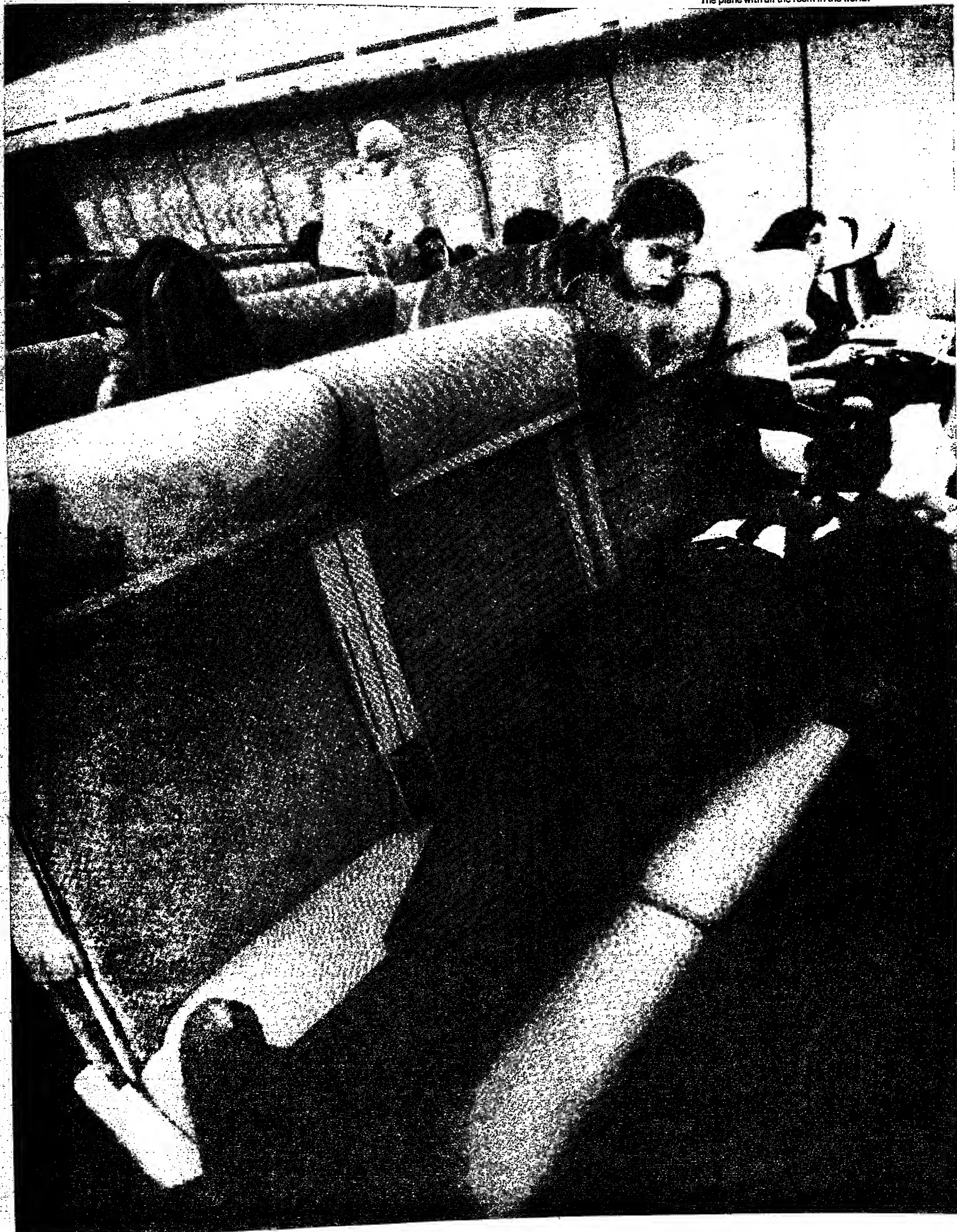
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## The War Widens

The Vietnamese war has not been a faceless war—just the reverse. No human struggle in history has presented so many faces to so wide an audience: faces of every color, showing every shade of emotion. But even this Goyaesque portraiture has contributed to the shapelessness of the conflict—heroes, villains and above all victims, mingled as the fighting fronts are mingled. The battles writhe over the countryside and through cities and villages like some blind, primitive life form, some bacterial mass, spawning itself here and wasting away there.

Now this shapeless war had intruded deep into Cambodia. How deep, how grave, is hard to tell, and what the impact of its blight impossible to discern. But it would seem that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese have reacted predictably to the ousting of Prince Sihanouk and the closing of the port that bears his name. Laos feels the side-effects, apparently, in lessening pressures on the Plain des Jarras; South Vietnam and its allies in sharper clashes along the border.

With all the density of the fog of war that lies over embattled Indochina, some myths have been dispelled, and the simplistic theories of many Americans have been rudely jarred. Hanoi's nationalism—so highly praised by its American sympathizers as well as some more objective critics of the American position—has little regard for the nationalisms of the Laotians or the Khmers.

Whether it considers the territories of these neighbors as simply a corridor through which to attack the Saigon government, or as Lebensraum, is as presently irrelevant as was the same question when the Germans came through the Low Countries in 1914 and 1940. It is North Vietnam that has widened the war.

But the implications, in morals and in international law, are also less important, at this moment, than the practical question of what is to be done about the wider war. And the only sane answer is to end it—at every point where it is killing men, women and children and disrupting the sufficiently hard lives of those who till the soil and keep the assorted economies of Indochina going.

This is not a completely idealistic thesis. The United States has made it plain that it wants out. For the Soviet Union and China, their own rivalries make continued involvement in the area dangerous. Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam all want to be let alone. And North Vietnam? It has won victories, and probably can win more. But the new attitude of Cambodia places an additional strain on already strained resources of men and material, and insures new enemies even if the old should be defeated. There is still the option of a negotiated settlement, one that would leave to time and political means the continuation of whatever struggles might outlast the fighting.

## Winter of Discontent

As March drew to its stormy close, a blizzard socked in Chicago, and on Easter Sunday, great, white flakes came out of gray sky over New York. It all seemed symbolic of the strong grip of winter on the land: the winter of our American discontent.

Wars and rumors of war, strikes, racial friction, bombing, demonstrations on streets and in schools—these mingled with such snows that the New England of "Snow-bound" issued emergency proclamations, and such cold that the South shivered through long days. Congress and the President were at odds, prices rose and production fell, the stock markets slid downhill and taxes seemed more burdensome than ever. Under leaden skies, pollution appeared as an acutely urgent problem, and the chill made breakdowns in heating a grave hardship for thousands. Even the telephone system—which everyone who had struggled with the vagaries of foreign installations thought of with wistful pride—became a thing of mysterious whistlings, clicks and silences.

No one has any right to expect that when the weather catches up with the calendar and the shy promise of a single crocus is fulfilled in the rich greenery and many-colored flowers of spring, the troubles of the winter will disappear with the last patches of dirty snow and ice. Indeed, there are a swarm of troubles that may respond to a warming sun and lengthening days; the succession of a long, hot summer to a long, cold winter is not an alluring prospect.

But as America has endured worse winters, and emerged—not unscarred, perhaps, but stronger in body and spirit than before—so it can face the summer ahead, without facile optimism but at least with determination. When, in another March, replete with more grim imponderables and fewer working tools to meet them than this one, Franklin D. Roosevelt told the people who had just elected him that the only thing they had to fear was fear itself, he bequeathed a legacy to this generation that is worth cherishing.

True, while fear is an element of the mood that marks the waning winter, it is probably not the most dangerous one. Indeed a perilous aspect of today's discontents is the belief in instant solutions—instant cures for old problems, as well as for the newer dilemmas that afflict the world. And this is resistant to compromise, to realistic, ameliorative experiments that take the old Adam into account. Nevertheless, the United States has the resources, physical and mental, to meet its people's needs. And perhaps, when the gray skies lift, it will find the will to use those resources, vigorously and wisely. The cycles of mood may be less clearly fixed than those of the seasons, but they exist.

## International Opinion

### Soviet Aid Failings

Troubles with Russian aid projects in India, Pakistan and Egypt, among other countries, are further highlighting the problems of developing nations dealing with Moscow. Faulty planning, inflexible specifications, disregard of local industry and expertise are some of the glaring shortcomings of the so-called benefactors.

Delivery delays and unsatisfactory performances of completed projects are also still drawing criticisms and leading many to feel that purely economic considerations rank very low in the Kremlin's selective aid policy.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### Conflict in Cambodia

Prince Sihanouk fell off his tightrope and if one thing is clear it is that he has no chance of getting back on it. If he ever is restored to his palace in Phnom Penh, it will be as the figurehead of the "Red Khmers" he has vigorously fought for years and as the lackey of the Vietnamese Communists (North and South) whom it was his proclaimed (and effective) policy to keep at arm's length.

In any case, the Vietnam war is now being fought in Cambodia. The situation indeed resembles the Indochinese war which the

French fought until 1954, with the difference that Thailand is now heavily involved as well. It is true that the Americans have infinitely more resources than France did 16 years ago, but President Nixon can hardly relish the prospect of taking on yet more responsibilities in Southeast Asia.

—From the Times (London).

The Viet Cong, Hanoi's army of sneak, bomb-throwing terrorists, moves into Cambodia sensing that the situation is ripe after the removal of Prince Sihanouk as head of state to extend the frontiers of Communist aggression.

The United States holds the line in Vietnam. It has done so at a fantastically high cost in blood and materials, at the same time being vilified by the constant bleatings of an international campaign of protest. The United States is the champion of the free world. The question has been asked before: If the Americans were to withdraw from Vietnam, where would the new line be drawn between the Communists and the free world?

The Viet Cong has not waited for the Americans to begin to withdraw before giving its answer. A lawful line will never be drawn which it will not attempt to cross.

—From the Daily Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 31, 1895  
PARIS—The brain of the world is in the right place, but the world's heart is somewhat out of order. We know enough about Christianity, but do not do enough with what we know. If our practice were equal to our theory we should not need to pray for the millennium. It is one thing to believe right, and quite another to live as we believe. The Church which talks of Christ, but does nothing for him or mankind, is a false Church from pulp to door (editorial).

### Fifty Years Ago

March 31, 1920  
WASHINGTON—Testifying before the Congressional naval investigation, Rear-Admiral W. Grant declared that the United States fleet was unfit to meet an enemy in 1917. He said that none of the 24 vessels of the Atlantic fleet which he commanded during the summer of 1917 would have remained afloat if it had received a serious underwater blow, because the bulkheads were not water-tight. He is now fighting for the construction of larger submarines.



## A Conservative View of the Court

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The essential commitment of the true conservative is to conserve institutions. Adapt to changing conditions, yes, but with respect for habits and forms ingrained in a society: Destroy institutions at your peril. In the United States, a country not strong in traditions, the Supreme Court has played a unique institutional role, building from the few words of the constitution a tradition and a faith in law. The court has often been wrong over the years, and often been attacked, but each time it survived because the people saw continuity and safety in its existence.

A notable episode of the court-packing fight of 1937 illustrated the point. Mr. Justice Brandeis, the great believer in reform, stood against the Roosevelt plan to add more liberal-minded justices to the court. Roosevelt was said to be puzzled and angry. But Brandeis's position was not hard to understand. He believed in the institution of the Supreme Court, and he did not want to see it degraded for any short-run objective, however attractive.

The true conservative, then, should want to preserve the court whatever its momentary failings. Alistair Cooke put it recently: "To see people's confidence in the Supreme Court would be as successful a radical mission as the carrying out of Lenin's prescription for revolution: The muck of the army."

Cooke, who has been describing America for British readers with very affection for a generation, was writing about the nomination of

Judge G. Harrold Carswell—and of the argument on his behalf that the Supreme Court needs a little more conservatism. In a phrase worthy of his hero, H. L. Mencken, Cooke said that not even in the 1920s, "The Golden Age of Mediocrity," had anyone asserted the right of mediocrities to ascend to the bench.

How is it that men described as conservatives can make such an argument? It was Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska who said that mediocrities are entitled to a little representation on the Supreme Court—"we can't have all Brandises and Frankfurters and Cardozos..."

### Precedent and Principle

One comment in passing: If Hruska meant by the three names he used that we do not want all mediocrities on the Court, as one supposes he did, the short answer is that we do not have any at the moment.

But beyond that, the Hruska remark is revealing. It shows that at least some of the people who want Harrold Carswell on the Supreme Court are not true conservatives. They are William Faulkner's Snopeses—men with no respect for institutions, hard men who resent and want to destroy those with traditions and cultivation, men whose vision extends only to their own immediate desires.

Of course there are conservatives in the Senate who understand this. Some of them are Southerners, as Sen. J. W. Fulbright's decision to vote for recommitment of the nomination so dramatically shows. Others are Republicans who have

made plain their embarrassment at Judge Carswell's undistinguished record, really not even rising to mediocrity, but have indicated their reluctance to oppose their President on a second Supreme Court nomination.

There are ample precedents to comfort those Republicans concerned about party loyalty—even to satisfy High Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, who of all people must know the gross inadequacy of this nomination.

Twice, in our history, Presidents have been turned down by the Senate on two successive nominations to the Supreme Court—and once on three nominations in a row.

In 1804 the Senate rejected two nominees of President Cleveland. In 1874 Senate objections forced President Grant to withdraw two successive nominations. In 1884, three attempts by President Tyler to fill two vacancies on the court were turned down by the Senate. The reasons were varied—objections to the nominees' stature, political cross-currents. But in each case, interestingly, the President was dealing with a Senate controlled by his own party.

Aside from precedent there is principle. What Edmund Burke, the model conservative, told his constituents in 1774 may apply just as well to relations between a senator and a President of his party.

"Your representative owes you, not his industry alone, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

## The Second Indochina War

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG—The late Bernard Fall, one of the wisest Western observers of Asia, insisted for years that the Vietnam conflict was actually a sequel to the struggle between the Communists and the French for supremacy over the entire Indochina peninsula that raged for a decade after World War II.

Therefore, Fall argued, the United States and its allies were really involved in what logically should have been termed the "Second Indochina War."

If that idea seemed somewhat esoteric before, it is now being proved prescient. For not only is the conflict spreading beyond Vietnam and Laos into Cambodia, but it is currently threatening to extend into Thailand as well.

The obvious danger in this growing turmoil is that President Nixon may feel compelled to escalate the American commitment to the region despite his repeated pledges to reduce the U.S. posture in the area.

However, there is the more hopeful possibility that the major powers may somehow sober up sufficiently to seek a multinational settlement for Southeast Asia in order to prevent an explosion that might ignite a worldwide catastrophe.

### Growing Crisis

Thus the present situation may well be a turning point that could lead, depending on the options taken, to either a wider war or a chance for peace. In short, it is a time of both hazards and opportunity.

Though climactic moments have a way of flaring into sudden headlines, a crisis is the gradual accumulation of events. So it has been in Indochina.

The conflict in Laos, a sideshow

to the Vietnam theater, had long remained a minor affair because the contending forces there tacitly respected the unwritten partition of the country which extends only to the 1974 Geneva Conference.

But last summer, when Gen. Vang Pao's Meo guerrillas and their American advisers moved into the Plain des Jarras, they violated the understanding that kept the balance in Laos.

The Communists counterattacked this winter and, in addition to reacting with increased air support for the government, the United States openly strengthened the Thai units that have covertly operated in Laos for years.

The entry of the Thai reinforcements has in turn prompted the Chinese, who also have troops inside Laos and thousands more poised on the border, to warn that they "will not sit idly by"—a phrase reminiscent of the days before their "volunteers" poured into Korea.

Hence a spiral of irrational challenges and responses threatens to transform the primitive kingdom of Laos into a battlefield on which no side can possibly attain victory.

Meanwhile, the ouster of Prince Sihanouk has disrupted the fragile equilibrium that served to spare Cambodia from becoming actively engaged in the war.

Hardly was Sihanouk deposed than the South Vietnamese, evidently acting with the approval of the new Phnom Penh regime, hit Communist bases across the Cambodian frontier. The U.S. command in Saigon, almost delighted to disclose the change of ground rules, announced that B-52 bombers were also bombing Cambodia.

Apparently anticipating a larger American role in Cambodia, the Communists have already started to stir up trouble. They are ex-

horting Cambodians to overthrow Sihanouk's successors, and they are using their own forces in the country against the new Phnom Penh regime.

### Sihanouk's 'Army'

At the same time, from his asylum in Peking, the prince, has cloaked the Communists in legitimacy by creating a government-in-exile and a "national liberation army" to fight "with other anti-imperialist people's forces of fraternal countries."

And seizing Sihanouk's appeal, which they probably inspired, the Chinese and North Vietnamese are increasingly referring to the "struggles" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as a single "struggle for Indochina."

To a large extent, Communist strategy appears to be designed to create divisions to the Vietnam arena, where Hanoi's dreams of rapid success have been punctured. Their references to a bigger conflict are also calculated to stimulate anti-war sentiment in the United States and, in the process, raise the pressure on the White House to accept their conditions for peace in the region.

But whatever their motives, the Communists are making it clear that they are prepared to expand the war over the artificial boundaries that separate the Indochinese states, and there is no reason to doubt their intentions. In another forecast that has become significant, Bernard Fall confided to a friend not long before his tragic death in Vietnam that his knowledge of that country might eventually seem irrelevant if the conflict continued to escalate.

"I feel," he remarked, "like it is 1913, and I am an expert on Serbia who is about to be deposed by the événements—outstripped by events."

## SAM-3s and the Threat Of Mideast Escalation

By William Tuohy

CAIRO—In the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria, Russian technicians and Egyptian workmen are building new SAM-3 missile launchers in freshly prepared sites ringing the city.

The main desert road between Cairo and Alexandria has only recently been reopened, having been shut down, diplomatic sources say, to allow Russian trucks to haul the new missiles from Soviet ships in Alexandria to the big air base called Cairo West, used by the Russians.

The airport at Aswan is still closed to commercial traffic in order, it is believed here, to allow missile to be installed away from the eyes of travelers.

The establishment of the new missile sites is proceeding rapidly, but the introduction of the new systems has raised some questions that seriously worry Western observers here and the Russians themselves.

The main question is: What happens if the Israelis bomb the new SAM-3 sites manned by Russian technicians?

Generally, Western diplomatic opinions are divided on the question.

One view holds that Israeli air strikes on new Russian-manned missile sites could lead to a dangerous confrontation, spurring the Russians to even greater efforts on behalf of their Egyptian clients.

But a second view holds that the Russians must have weighed the possibility of their new SAM-3 sites being bombed by Israeli jets and decided to accept their losses, if any.

Along with the new SAM-3s, which have never been before deployed outside the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Union has increased its force of advisers and technicians in Egypt.

### Russian Force

Estimates of the number of Russian advisers vary widely. One knowledgeable Western source places the number of Russian military advisers and technicians now in Egypt at between 5,000 and 6,000.

men—though this number could grow, depending on the number of SAM-3s eventually to be deployed. A year ago, only about 3,000 Soviet advisers were believed to be in Egypt.

Whether a confrontation over the SAM-3s will come is expected to depend mainly on where the Russians decide to deploy the new missiles.

Currently, they are being put around the so-called "Russian interest" bases—that is, the port of Alexandria, where a new missile site sits in the center of the eastern harbor in full view of the Suez Canal, the Cairo West air base and Aswan, the dam financed and built by the Russians.

Among military men here, it is believed that the Israelis will not attempt to take out the SAMs guarding these bases.

However, it is thought that, if the Russians and Egyptians decide to install the new missiles in the eastern desert behind the Suez Canal, the Israelis will have no compunctions about destroying them, as they have the high-level SAM-2 sites.

"Israel has made a decision that their casualties from Egyptian

artillery along the canal were too high. And they will do anything in their power to keep Egyptian artillery from becoming more effective—including hitting Russian-manned SAM sites," said one veteran military observer.

Actually, there is some question among air defense specialists as to just how effective the SAM-3s would be against Israeli pilots flying high-performance Phantoms, Skyhawks and Mirages.

The SAM-3—designed specifically to hit low-flying, fast-moving aircraft—has never been fired in action. And it may be, some sources here say, that the Russians would like to test the SAMs under genuine combat conditions.

But military experts say that the SAM-3 is not effective at altitudes below 500 feet—perhaps even 1,000 feet.

At the same time, the Israeli Air Force is highly trained in low-level attack techniques—many of their raids on Egyptian bases have been at an altitude of around 300 feet.

### Nasser Request

Reliable diplomatic sources say that both the Russians and the senior Egyptian advisers to President Gamal Abdel Nasser recommended against increasing the number of Soviet advisers in Egypt.

But Mr. Nasser, it is reliably said, demanded during his secret trip to the Soviet Union in January that the Russians make a dramatic new show of support to counter the deep Israeli raids inside Egypt, including the suburbs of Cairo. The arrival of the SAM-3s appears to be the Soviet response.

The SAM-3s are highly sophisticated, with elaborate radar and computers, and, it is believed here, no Egyptians are yet able to operate them.

The Russians, therefore, must handle them and, because a missile radar complex is readily identifiable, the location of the SAM-3s is presumed to be no mystery to the Israeli high command.

So whether the Russians become more involved, it is argued here, is dependent on where the Egyptians and Russians decide to site the new missiles, and what they intend to do next if hit.

Despite some speculation to the contrary, military sources here do not believe that the Russians will send the new MIG-23 jets to Egypt, since they are not even operable at the squadron level in the Soviet Union.

Rather, it is thought that Moscow might decide to provide Russian pilots to fly MIG-23s against the Israeli jets over the canal.

Mr. Nasser's determined, diplomatic sources say, to keep increasing Russian advisers and technicians as long as he thinks that Egyptian heartland is threatened.

A leading diplomat poses the resulting question for the United States as arms supplier to Israel in this way:

"If Israel decides that its security demands deep-penetration raids inside Egypt against Soviet-manned SAM sites, and knocks them out, killing Russians—what does the United States do then? It's a tough question and nobody has any answers."

## Letters

### Eden Urges Parley on Southeast Asia

I write to express agreement with the suggestion in your March 25 editorial that the time has come for "a broader, higher, Geneva-style meeting to seek a comprehensive settlement, as at the 1954 conference."

Laos and Cambodia are sincere in their search for neutrality. And it is to the long-term advantage of the great powers concerned in the future of Indochina, the United States, China and Soviet Russia, that this neutrality should be respected and upheld.

They should therefore meet now with the other members of the 1954 conference to reestablish the neutrality of the two countries before these are finally eroded by the fighting in Vietnam. This last should, of course, also form part of the conference agenda and a supreme effort be made to secure

a comprehensive and guaranteed solution of the Indochina war.

Admittedly the difficulties are formidable, but the alternative of a widening conflict is a warning sign which every influential capital should heed before it is too late.

AVON.  
Lord Avon (Anthony Eden), former prime minister of Great Britain, was co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Far Eastern Affairs.

### Traffic Solution

Your reader's solution to city traffic is too complicated. I still favor the simple solution of making all the streets of a city one way, all in the same direction. If you make all of the traffic go north within a week all Scandinavian will have a traffic problem.

RONALD ALWORTH, Rome.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1970

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**Bank Is Sued  
By U.S. on  
Stock Holding****Anti-Trust Challenge.  
To Trustee Role New**

By Eileen Shanahan  
WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Justice Department, which has charged that the anti-trust laws by controlling the stock of a machine-tool company, is now suing the company.

The department's suit seeks to force the bank to sell the stock of the machine-tool company, which is a trustee of the company.

Officers of the bank serve as directors of three of the four companies and the suit also seeks to force the resignation of all but one of the directors.

The chairman of the bank, George F. Karb, in a statement said the bank was "seriously misinterpreted."

Mr. Karb noted, as did the department's suit, that the stock of the company was not owned by the bank but by individuals who had placed the stock in trusts managed by the bank.

It is this feature of the case that makes it a novel one.

It appeared likely that similar suits might be filed against other banks which acted as trustees, managers or control stock in other companies.

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Tex., chairman of the House Banking Committee, said in a report made last week that there were at least five cases of which the Cleveland Trust was one—in which banks owned stock in companies.

Significant amounts of stock in companies owned by banks. Two of Rep. Patman's examples involved Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. In most of his cases, as in Cleveland Trust case, there also interlocking directors.

**Complaint Allegations**  
The Justice Department's complaint in the Cleveland Trust case charged that the bank "consistently" voted the stock that it owned as trustee in the four companies "to elect directors and to otherwise influence management of policy decisions."

According to the complaint, the bank, in 1968, had held 11 percent of the stock of Warner & Swasey Co., the largest U.S. manufacturer of automatic screw machine tools.

In the same year, the complaint stated, it had 27 percent of the stock of the Acme-Cleveland Corp., third largest in the industry.

In the third company, Pneumo Dynamics Corp., the industry's fourth largest, the complaint stated that Cleveland Trust had 27 percent of the stock.

Cleveland Trust held less than 1 percent of White Consolidated Industries, the industry's seventh largest, the complaint said.

The trust company's holdings in the four companies, the complaint said, may substantially reduce competition among the four companies on several types of automatic screw machine tools, the complaint said.

**Japanese Prices Jump**  
TOKYO, March 30 (Reuters)—Japan's consumer price index for February marked an 8.5 percent jump over the corresponding month of last year to reach 127.4 (100 for 1950). The hike was the highest recorded. The highest price jump was of 7.9 percent in April, 1969.

**Japan Edging Up**  
Among the exporters of cars to the U.S. market, Japan, which in recent years has been gaining steadily on West Germany as the

**Economic Analysis****Getting a Fix on Economic  
Future: U.S. Experts Divided**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—At the end of the first quarter of this election year, the U.S. economy is clearly in a broad but shallow decline. The major question is whether the drop will deepen into a serious business downturn that would qualify as the nation's fifth post-war economic recession.

According to the Commerce Department, the total output of goods and services—adjusted for increases in prices—may well have declined during the first three months of the year. Since the economy's "real" output also dropped slightly in the last quarter of 1969, this would make six months in which there had been no increase in this most comprehensive economic measure. To some people, this would mean that recession was here.

The semantic argument over whether there actually is a recession is not particularly important.

**Getting a Fix**  
What is important is to get an accurate fix, not only on where the economy is right now, but also on where it is most likely to be nine months or a year from now so as to devise the correct mix to finish the job of bringing inflation under control, as well as to prevent massive loss of output and unacceptably high unemployment.

Analysts who tend to emphasize the importance of changes in federal tax and spending policies in producing economic change—the economists at Lionel D. Edie & Co., for example—are generally the most optimistic. They reason that higher social security benefits, increased pay for federal workers, and the end to the 5 percent federal income tax surcharge will be translated quickly into higher receipts at the cash register, and a resumption of the economic boom.

The monetary economists, on the other hand—those at the First National City Bank in New York, who are followers of Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago—look at the severity of the credit restraint imposed by the Federal Reserve system in the last nine months or so and conclude that a fairly sharp business contraction is now in the cards, pretty much irrespective of what the government does from here on out.

The middle view, typified by Alan Greenspan, a close adviser to the President during the election campaign, looks for a rolling readjustment in the economy—a slowdown, but not a very sharp one, and only a very gradual cutback in the rate of increase in prices.

In the last two or three weeks, the administration has given an unmistakable indication that it is preparing to ease up a little on its severe restraints.

President Nixon announced that he would release some \$1.5 billion in construction funds frozen last year. Shortly thereafter, Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made it plain that his agency had eased up a bit on the credit brakes and intended to ease up more in the future.

Then commercial banks cut their prime lending rate.

Economists, however, were disturbed by the vigorous manner in which the financial markets reacted. To many, the markets seemed to be saying that inflationary psychology—which has played such a big role in fueling the business boom of the last few years—was far from dead. Rather, it was just lying low, waiting for Washington's policy of restraint to be turned off.

The big danger, it seemed, was that official restraint would not be maintained perhaps in part because of the political risks that might be entailed in going into the

U.S. Executives Predict Profits, Prices and Production Will Rise

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—Many top U.S. corporate executives expect bigger profits, higher prices and increasing general business activity this year despite government forecasts of a cooling economy, a U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey released yesterday showed.

Its poll of 855 board chairmen, presidents, executive vice-presidents and company economists indicated that Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy may have been overly optimistic when he said last week that "inflationary psychology" has been cured.

Of the executives who responded to the poll, 510 predicted the volume of their own businesses would increase in the next few months, only 138 predicted declines and 197 expected no change.

Profits have been sagging for months. But 340 of the executives predicted improved profit margins this year, 271 said they expect their profits to stay about the same, and only 17 forecast declines.

Asked what would happen to their prices in the last half of this year, 484 of the executives predicted increases, 306 said no change, and 104 said some up and some down.

Only 98 of the executives said they were satisfied with the Nixon administration's effort to check inflation. A total of 698 said the rate of inflation has not been arrested or that the rate of retardation has been imperceptible.

Administration economic strategists complained for most of 1969 that inflationary psychology—prompting businessmen and consumers alike to buy now to avoid the next price increase—was thwarting the anti-inflation campaign.

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**Imports Carve Out Larger  
Share of U.S. Auto Market**

DETROIT, March 30 (Special)—Automobile imports are riding high in the United States these days. While sales of domestic cars have been running about 12 percent behind last year, deliveries of foreign cars are up 17 percent.

In other words, the imports are increasing their share of the U.S. market. Last year, they topped 11 million in sales and 11 percent of the market. In the first two months this year, they accounted for 12.6 percent of sales.

The figures for 1969, as reported by the Automobile Manufacturers Association based on Census Bureau data, showed that auto imports (excluding those from Canada) were worth about \$1.53 billion.

**Japan Edging Up**  
Among the exporters of cars to the U.S. market, Japan, which in recent years has been gaining steadily on West Germany as the

largest single supplier, continued the trend.

Among the traditional large exporters, Britain and Italy showed gains in 1969, but West Germany, Sweden and France all showed declines.

French sales, in fact, fell drastically in 1969, and Belgium moved ahead of it.

Japanese sales in the United States last year were worth slightly more than \$200 million, or 19.8 percent of the foreign car total, compared with 13.5 percent in 1968.

Much of Japan's gain was West Germany's loss. German sales totaled \$860.81 million compared with about \$908.8 million in 1968.

The German share of the foreign car market thus dropped from about 63.1 percent in 1968 to 56.3 percent in 1969.

British car sales were about \$137.164 million worth, for 9 percent of total imports compared to 8.7 percent in 1968.

Sweden in 1969 exported \$76.54 million worth, down from \$92.0 million, or to 5 percent of the total from 6.4 percent in 1968.

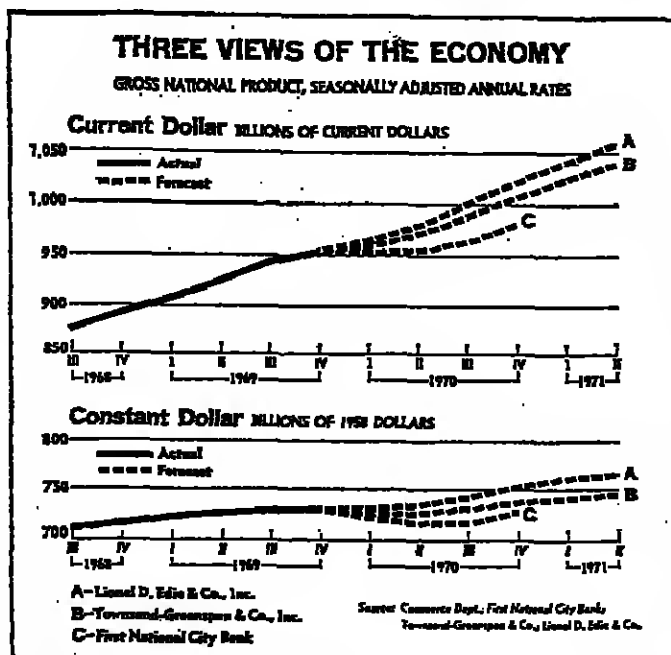
Italian exports were worth \$65.3 million (4.3 percent), up from \$60.4 million (3.5 percent).

French sales in 1969 dropped to \$26.44 million from \$39.8 million, or to 1.7 percent of the foreign car market from 2.8 percent.

Belgium, in 1969, sent \$60.894 million worth. Comparison figures for 1968 were not available, but in 1968 Belgium won about 4 percent of the market.

**Industrial Growth Hits 16 Percent in Israel**  
JERUSALEM, March 30 (Reuters)—Israel's industrial output in 1969 increased by 16 percent over 1968, according to statistics released today.

The gazette of the Central Bureau of Statistics said the most striking achievements were in electronics where output rose by 60 percent and in car production where it grew by 30 percent.

**Profit-Taking Drives Stock Prices Down**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Nobody got around to flying the "Blue Monday" flag on Wall Street today, but prices on the New York Stock Exchange did slip lower in a consolidation session following last week's rousing "prime-rate rally."

A number of blue chips were clipped by profit taking after posting recent gains.

Declines of a point or more, for example, appeared in these seven components of the Dow Jones industrial average: American Can, Chrysler, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak, General Motors, Goodyear and Procter & Gamble.

The Dow itself fell \$4.00 to close at 784.65 after working in minus territory throughout the slow session.

During the previous week, this indicator had bounced more than 27 points, with the big gain coming last Wednesday with a parade of prime-rate cuts.

**Volume Easier**  
Volume ebbed along at a leisurely 3.6 million shares, compared with Thursday's turnover of 11.35 million shares. The exchange was closed on Good Friday.

Computer and computer-equipment issues, along with a handful of other glamour stocks, turned in the best performance as most major groups moved lower. Brokers said that price gains in some glamour stocks could be attributed to "window-dressing" on the part of mutual funds, which close out their quarterly reporting period today.

The gainers included: IBM, up 3 1/2 to 336 3/4; Burroughs, up 3 3/8 to 150 3/8; and Fairchild Camera, up 3 to 80 1/4.

There were gains of an even two points apiece in Dunlop, Avon Products, Honeywell and Monark Data Sciences. In the computer services field, top honors went to Telex, up 5 3/8 to 133 7/8, and Memorex, up 5 3/8 to 122 7/8.

Gold issues also edged higher. The best advance was shown by Dome Mines, up 2 1/2 to 56 3/4.

Despite the buoyant tone in numerous glamour issues, Xerox slumped 3 points to 91 as it led the active list with 253,100 shares. A block of 200,000 shares, crossing the tape at 89, accounted for the bulk of its turnover.

Analysts said that some fund selling apparently appeared in Xerox, as well as in certain other stocks on the active roster. They cited EG&G, down 1 1/4 to 14 1/4.

Some Window Dressing Cited

and two issues of Spartans Industries, owner of E. J. Korvette. Spartans class A shares fell one point to 12, while the common stock eased 7/8 to 12 1/8.

Emporium Capwell, one of the largest retail organizations on the Pacific coast, rose 3 1/2 in 28 as the market's best percentage gainer.

**Market Holidays**

Banks and stock exchanges in Western Europe remained closed Monday for the Easter holiday.

**Republic Steel Raises Prices**

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. announced today it would raise prices for most types of steel bar by an average of about 4.5 percent, effective April 15.

The products, which account for about 15 percent of total steel shipments, were the first major categories to be changed since the industry adopted its "stability guarantees."

In accordance with this policy, Republic said, "these prices will not be further increased during the 12-month period following the effective date of the increase."

The company, the nation's third largest producer, said it was "making the move with great reluctance, since it was very conscious of the inflationary factors present in the economy."

U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and other major producers had no immediate comment.

In Washington, President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, which has generally refrained from commenting on individual price changes, said it had no comment.

Steel industry sources said it was almost certain that competing producers would follow Republic's lead. Affected by the hike were most bar products, except for concrete-reinforcing bars and stainless-steel types. The increases will range from \$7 to \$11 a ton.

Republic said it would impose the increase because the company was "labeled one of the principal victims of inflation." It cited higher costs for labor, materials, services and freight, as well as increased state and local taxes.

**Bank-Related Firms Boost  
Totals for Commercial Paper**

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The volume of commercial paper outstanding registered another sharp increase in February, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported over the weekend.

Total volume of the unsecured corporate notes rose by \$1.67 billion, or 5 percent, from the record \$34.3 billion at the end of January. Nearly a third of the increase was accounted for by one-bank holding companies or their affiliates.

Such bank-related paper totaled \$5.97 billion at the end of last month, the Fed said, up \$337 million, or 10 percent.

At the end of January, total paper of all types outstanding at \$35.93 billion—was up \$13.07 billion, or 57.2 percent from the level a year earlier.

The total increase was somewhat less than in January, when commercial paper spurred by \$3.6 billion after an apparently technical decline in December. The total

grew in every other month last year.

The New York Fed noted that major dealers are quoting a rate of 5 percent on prime four to six-month notes, compared with a peak of 9 1/8 percent recorded for a short period in early January.

The explosive rise in paper sales is generally attributed to the Fed's Regulation Q, which has prevented banks from paying going rates of interest on their time deposits, limiting them to a maximum of 7 1/2 percent.

This causes the market to avoid the banking system or forces the banks to sell their own paper to obtain funds. In recent days, however, some certificate-of-deposit rates have become competitive.

As recently as last May, there was not enough bank paper outstanding to be recorded in Fed statistics. Proposals by the Fed to bring such sales under regulation have been deferred indefinitely.

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14533 Albitri	12 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/8
130 Ackland's	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
145 Aggra V Oil	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
1268 Albair	42	40	42	+ 3/4
213 Argus	16	16	16	0
1168 Argus pct	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
2658 BK Move S	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4
3523 Bel Tel	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	- 3/8
182 B F Forest	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
1180 Black Bros	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
250 Burn's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
5630 Calc Pow	23	22 3/4	23	+ 1/4
1250 Can Perm	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
1500 Can Plask	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	0
1500 Can Perm Mty	11	10 3/4	10 3/4	- 1/8
2500 C Wm	38	38	38	0
2764 Cdn Int Bk	21 1/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
2071 Cdn Int Gas	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
1425 Widg	22	21 1/2	22	+ 1/2
2752 Capital Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
974 Chemcell	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
980 Colum	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
2692 Consum Gas	1 5 1/4	1 5 1/4	1 5 1/4	- 1/2
365 Crush Int	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
2600 Cymet A	5 00	4 85	4 85	- 10
606 Cynrus B	4 85	4 75	4 75	- 10
1947 Dm Fdrs	22	21 1/2	21 3/4	- 1/8
1069 Dm Stores	21	21	21	0
220 duPont Cdn	23	23	23	0
360 Drylex Oliv	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/8

### Closing prices on March 30, 1970

	High	Low	Last	Chrg
6360 Brun MS	6 7/8	6 4/5	6 7/8	+ 2/8
588 Camm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/8
500 Can Tung	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
275 Cassiar	18 60	17 87	18 60	+ 87
370 Chalmay	2 30	2 18	2 30	- 89
200 Coch	55	55	55	0
900 C Morris	2 90	2 90	2 90	0
1080 Dym	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
3000 Capper	1 55	1 48	1 49	- 07
1625 Crum	12 00	12 00	12 00	0
1275 Dens	40 00	38 00	40 00	+ 30
1000 E Mns	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
290 Disc Mns	1 30	1 30	1 30	- 05
445 East Sul	7 10	7 10	7 10	- 10
1300 Eps	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
2100 Gardim	4 15	4 05	4 15	+ 10
300 Granite	16 00	16 00	16 00	- 25
1150 Gungel	1 49	1 45	1 45	- 04
1000 High Bel	4 58	4 45	4 58	+ 10
410 Hnt Hnt	3 10	3 10	3 10	- 12
1921 Int Modg	15 50	15 25	15 25	- 12
2050 Km Koile	3 10	3 00	3 05	+ 45
783 Kerr Ad	13 75	13 57	13 75	- 12
160 Laber	25 50	25 50	25 50	- 28
1400 L Duff	17 00	17 00	17 00	- 25
7996 Letich	2 30	2 30	2 30	- 45
1400 Lox	4 10	4 25	4 10	+ 10
200 Macassa	1 41	1 40	1 41	- 04
500 Madson	1 26	1 26	1 26	- 45

	High	Low	Last	Chrg
1900 Tribag	1 14	1 13	1 13	- 02
175 Unf Keno	6 80	6 60	6 60	+ 10
2500 W Camm	2 15	2 05	2 05	- 05
2550 W Mines	4 30	4 25	4 25	- 05
5700 Wilroy	1 15	1 10	1 10	0
1190 Yr Bear	6 20	6 15	6 20	+ 10

### OILS & GAS

825 Alvinex	5 25	5 15	5 20	+ 10
225 Can Del	12 50	12 50	12 50	0
2150 Clark C	2 25	2 25	2 25	- 05
1180 Dym	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
400 Gf Plain	22 80	26 50	27 00	+ 25
750 Nat Petro	3 05	8 00	3 05	+ 10
1350 Oils	8 00	8 00	8 00	0
3600 Petrol	1 45	1 25	1 35	- 40
4700 Place G	1 24	1 50	1 50	+ 10
1350 Roper	8 00	8 00	8 00	0
9800 Spooner	3 00	2 90	3 00	+ 10
37005 Trefl	2 85	3 75	3 75	+ 10
2500 Trefl	4 00	4 00	4 00	0

Total sales 2,153,000 shares.

## Montreal Stocks

2465 Algonia	14 1/4	14	-
325 Asbestos	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2
2346 Bank Bell	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2
700 Brinco	4 80	4 80	0
2000 Cdn Smithy	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2

## Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

## Mutual Funds

<p>a field of investment normally not available to the general public. Leverage up to 200% is available to approved clients.</p>			<p><b>NEW YORK (AP) —</b> The following securities, supplied by the National Securities Dealers, Inc. are being offered in this offering. These securities could be sold or bought (asked) Monday.</p>			<p><b>Closing prices on March 30, 1978</b></p>			<p><b>Price Funds:</b></p>		
<p><b>ISSUE PRICE</b></p>			<p><b>Bid</b></p>			<p><b>Ask</b></p>			<p><b>Growth</b></p>		
<p><b>15th March 1968 Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Comp Ed</b></p>			<p><b>Indopnd</b></p>			<p><b>25.91</b></p>		
<p><b>Price 28th Nov. 1968 139.8</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>22.92</b></p>		
<p><b>31st Dec. 1968 142.10</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>N Hor</b></p>		
<p><b>30th Jan. 1970 146.18</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Pro Fund</b></p>		
<p><b>27th Feb. 1978 142.63</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Puritan</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Equity</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Grth</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Income</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Visa</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Rev</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Rever</b></p>		
<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>			<p><b>Consolid</b></p>			<p><b>Unavail</b></p>			<p><b>Selern</b></p>		
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<p><b>Sw.Fr. 100.80</b></p>											

## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

394 <sub>4</sub>	394 <sub>4</sub>	394 <sub>4</sub>	394 <sub>4</sub> + 4 <sub>4</sub>
53 <sub>4</sub>	57 <sub>4</sub>	53 <sub>4</sub>	57 <sub>4</sub>
101 <sub>4</sub>	101 <sub>4</sub>	101 <sub>4</sub>	101 <sub>4</sub> + 4 <sub>4</sub>

[illegible]


8 1/4	8 7/8	8 1/2	8 1/4 + 1	12 1/4	12 1/2
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4 - 3/4	13	13 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 3/4 + 1/4	14	14 1/2

[illegible]

7	94%	94%	94%	94%	
7	78%	78%	78%	78%	14
5	100%	100%	100%	100%	14

[illegible]

# International Commodities Investment Fund



I.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund with a proved success record of investing directly into the commodities futures markets, a field of investment normally not available to the general public. Leverage up to 200% is available to approved clients.

**ISSUE PRICE**

15th March 1968	S.w. Fr. 100.80
<b>Price 28th Nov 1969</b>	136.30
31st Dec. 1969	145.10
30th Jan. 1970	145.60
27th Feb. 1970	146.13

Current Price can be found under International Funds full details


**Share** 100 units = 100 Swiss Francs

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**400 Emco** 175 175 175 +

**700 Fiat** 117 117 117 +

**600 Fiat Play** 117 117 117 +

**2150 Ind. Paper** 4/4 4/4 4/4 +

**1000 Lacer** 30 30 30 +

**41 GI L. Gran** 24 23 23 +

**4 GI W. Life** 113 113 113 +

**1000 World Can** 117 117 117 +

**6533 Sugar Corp** 12 12 12 +

**1356 Gold Fund** 18 17 18 +

**1210 Hawk** 230 230 230 +

**75 HB Oil G** 45 45 45 +

**105 Int. Accept** 14 14 14 +

**50 Int. Ind. S** 22 22 22 +

**339 Int. P. Line** 22 22 22 +

**1125 Inv. Grp A** 8 8 8 +

**1500 Jockey Cl** 4.50 4.50 4.50

**221 Kaker Saker** 194 194 194 +

**1504 Labett J** 20 20 20 +

**400 Lk Oil Corn** 2.50 2.50 2.50 +

**1300 Loblav A** 6 6 6 +

**3300 Magma** 15 15 15 +

**275 Lobs** 51 51 51 +

**2005 MacM B** 25 25 25 +

**47 Int. Sins** 35 35 35 +

**2250 Moore** 30 30 30 +

**1000 N. Ind. S** 12 12 12 +

**140 N. Oil G** 12 12 12 +

**723 Orl. Ind A** 16 16 16 +

**1720 Oshawa** 10 10 10 +

**400 Pembina** 24 24 24 +

**1000 P. Ind. S** 10 10 10 +

**90 Rothmans** 18 18 18 +

**875 Sweets Rest** 94 94 94 +

**421 Sweeney Mult** 11 11 11 +

**234 Shell Can A** 29 29 29 +

**1000 S. Ind. Ltd** 20 20 20 +

**15 Simps A** 25 25 25 +

**400 Starbit S11** 134 134 134 +

**7657 Starbit S12** 22 22 22 +

**400 Texaco Can** 22 22 22 +

**1130 Tex. Ind** 10 10 10 +

**4135 Trud Group** 11 10 10 +

**4133 Trud Group** 11 10 10 +

**1000 Un. Carb Can** 27 27 27 +

**1699 Trans Mt** 16 16 16 +

**500 Un. Carb Can** 10 10 10 +

**1000 Wines Gas** 10 10 10 +

**500 Versatile** 4.50 4.50 4.50 +

**700 Wiggins** 3 3 3 +

**400 Woodward** 19 18 19 +

**1268 Wesson A** 3 3 3 +

**365 White Pass** 22 21 22 +

**AINES**


**1000 A. Rouyn** 24 24 24 +

**2000 Beth. Corp** 20.00 20.00 20.00 +

**1000 B. Corp** 2.00 2.00 2.00 +

# OPPENHEIMER

# FUND



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U.S. Securities and  
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The Oppenheimer Fund is a mutual fund whose management will take what it considers prudent risks in an effort to make your money grow. For information consult your investment dealer or banker.

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Oppenheimer Fund.  
Please send me a  
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[illegible]



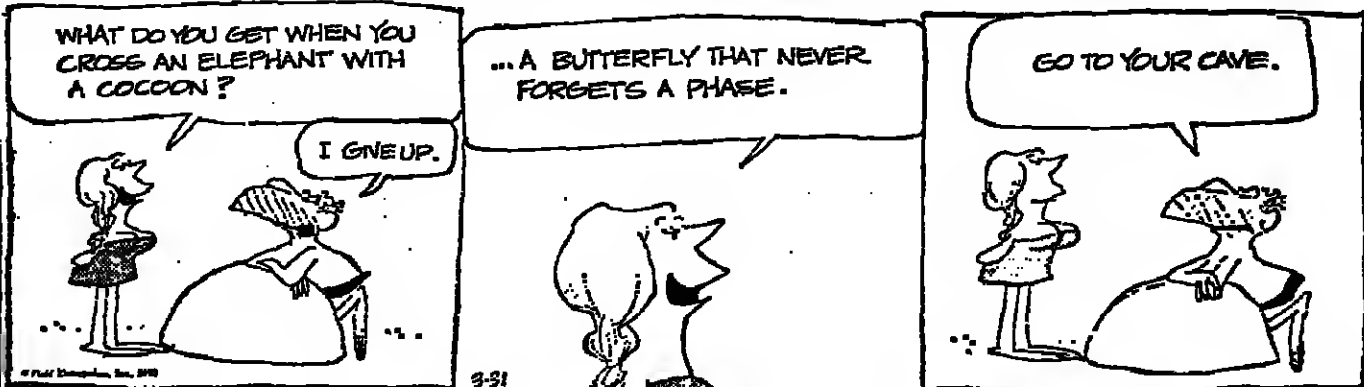




PEANUTS



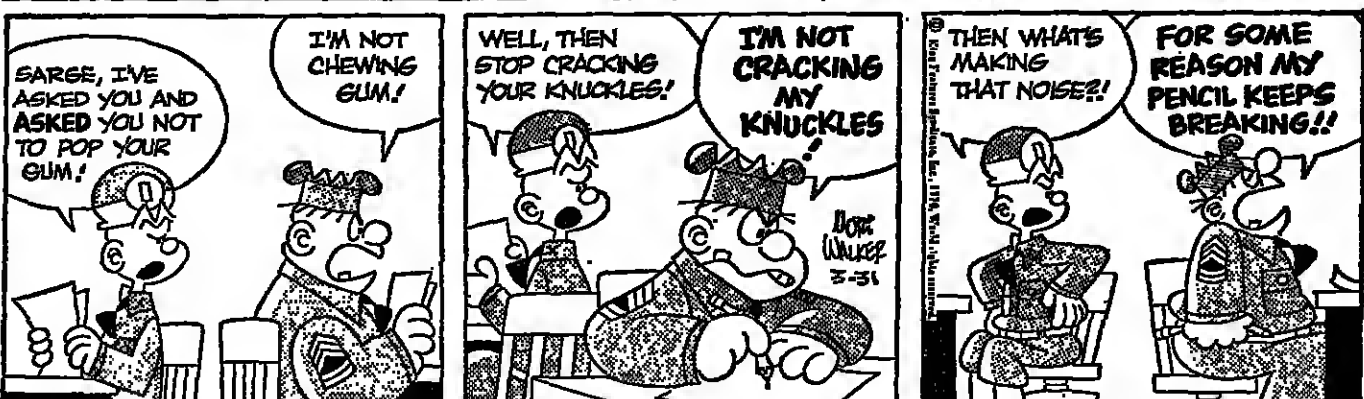
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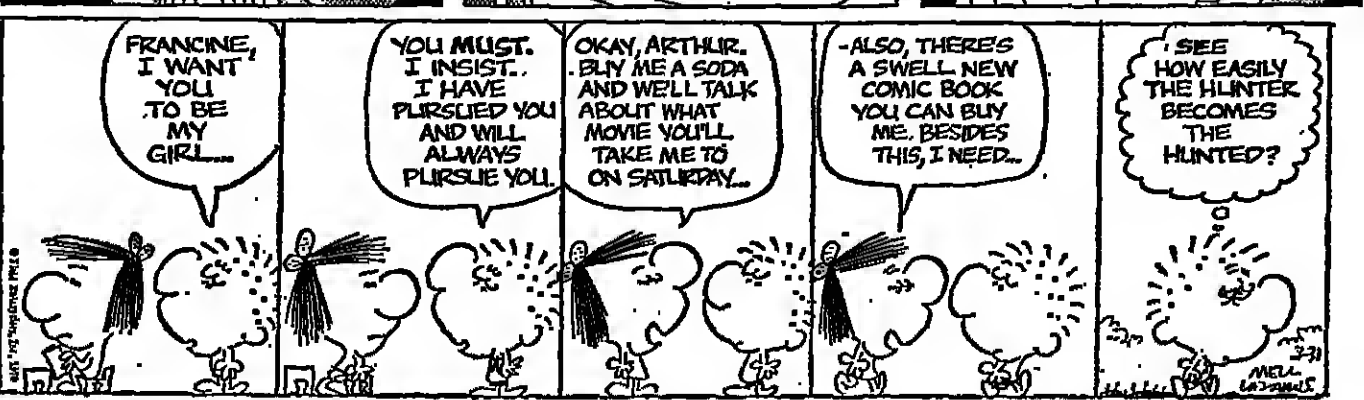
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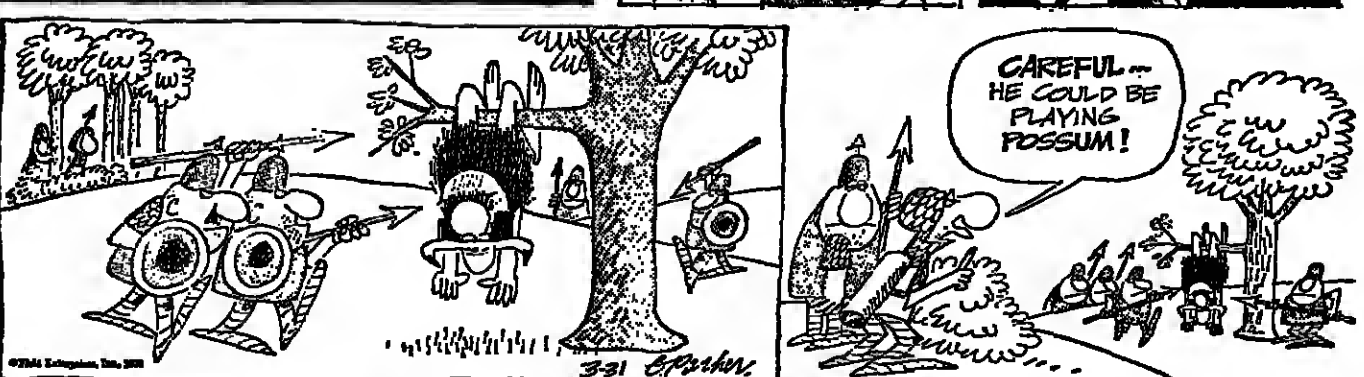
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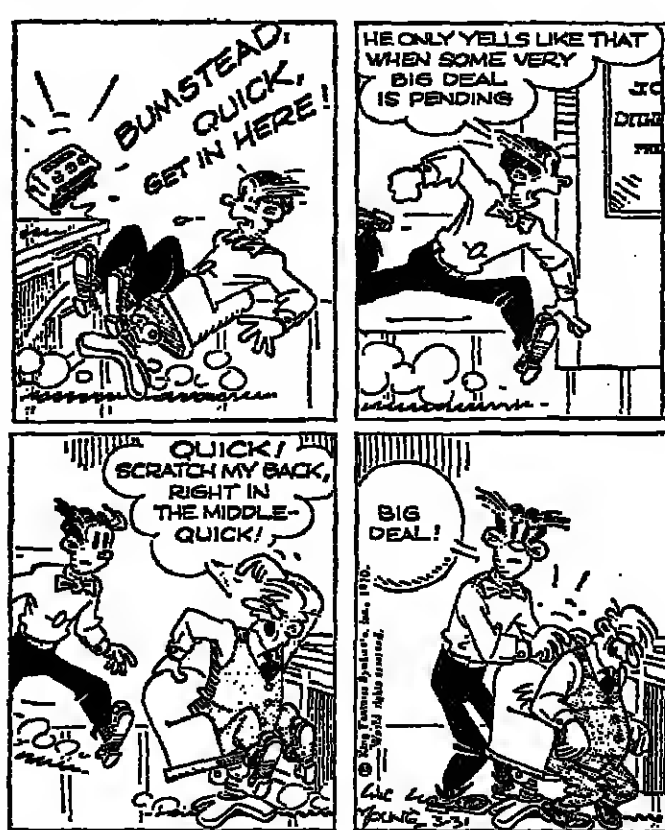
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

"Opening Leads," by Robert Ewen, published this month by Prentice-Hall, is the first major work on the subject in the 45-year history of the game of bridge. Ewen explores the opening lead in each important area: no-trump, suits and slams. He discusses lead-directing devices and bids. He gives effective examples of brilliant leads. And in particular he urges the reader to draw essential deductions from the bidding, thus bridging the gap between the average player and the expert.

The diagrammed example from the book shows an opening lead problem that very few experts would solve. West opened one spade and was raised to two spades after a double from North. South showed his strong diamond suit and played in five diamonds doubled, bid by North over four spades.

The choice of opening lead hardly matters. The only real danger is that South has a singleton heart and dummy an established heart suit. So West must lead his club ace and follow with the queen when he sees the dummy, establishing a third trick for the defense before South can start on the heart suit.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	2 ♠	3 ♠	4 ♠
4 ♠	5 ♠	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ANDIE	RISEN	CHI
POINT	ARENA	RID
PINCE	PEREGRINE	
ARGENTINE	ONTO	
LES	WET	EN
THEIR	AVAIL	ED
TUMULT	EDIT	RE
IRON	EGRET	UNGA
ADO	PIAN	ISLE
SUNDAYS	RAWK	
SAX	OVATE	PAR
BOIR	LIGER	TIME
WIM	WINE	WIT
TOM	SONYA	ENTER
CHIE	PEELS	STORY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: DOLLY WEDGE BOLERO STRONG

Answer: What little Jumble often pulls—THE WOOL OVER YOUR EYES

## BOOKS

## WILL THE SOVIET UNION SURVIVE UNTIL 1984?

By Andrei Amalrik. Preface by Henry Kamm. Commentary by Sydney Monas. Harper & Row. 93 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE title of this pithy, remarkable essay is not frivolous. The Russian author, whose Visigothic name may be a key to the strength of his character, believes in the coming collapse of the Soviet regime. He places it somewhere in the period between 1980 and 1985 after an exhausting and devastating conflict with China. His vision and prophecy sound apocalyptic, but they are shrewdly buttressed by a weighty and sober analysis of internal conditions in the Soviet Union and of those forces that will lead her into external adventures. For Americans the value of the essay lies less in the certainty of the prognosis, no matter how desirable it might seem to some American thinkers, than in the phenomenon it offers of an independent Soviet mind and the general picture it projects of the world seen through alien eyes—alien to us as well as to the Russians. A document more removed from the Staltnoid, cliché-ridden, question-and-answer Soviet paper can scarcely be imagined. To borrow an image from the author, the interest of his essay is the interest a fish would have for an ichthyologist if it could talk.

## Price of Resistance

The middle class knows the nature of the ills that afflict society, but it is so much part of the machinery that runs it, it cannot resist the state without destroying itself. Everything becomes a limited, internal matter and their weak-kneed apologetics help prop up the regime.

His fiercest attack is aimed at the people, the sacred segment of the Soviet state. "The idea of self-government," he writes, "of equality before the law and of personal freedom are almost completely incomprehensible to the Russian people." To them the notion of freedom is synonymous with disaster. The Russian has no feeling for the individual personality. He respects strength, authority, communal demands. He also respects justice, but as the peasant sees it, justice is that "nobody should live better than I do." Justice is not the balance wheel but the lever of society.

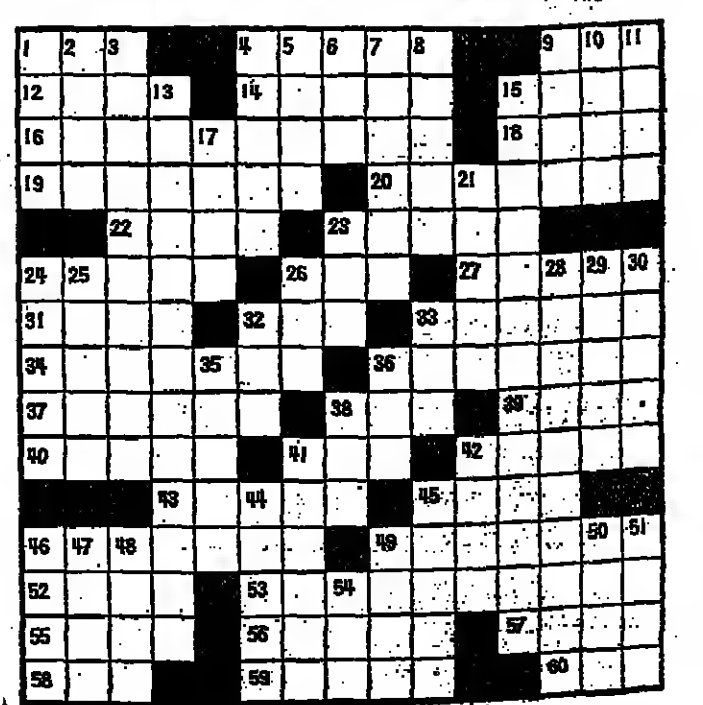
The situation of these three classes, together with the nationalistic strain within the Soviet empire and an exhausting war with China, which in the author's persuasive reasoning is sure to come, will eventually bring on a breakdown of the state. The consequent anarchy may make the earlier revolutionary period seem like a kinder, gentler romp.

No précis can indicate the epigrammatic force of his reasoning or the logic of his understanding of current events. The question, though, that is bound to come up in every reader's mind is whether the man is authentic. Is he what he appears to be? Would the authorities let a man like that keep his freedom? The very fact that these doubts arise only adds additional evidence to this provoking and mind-challenging debate.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- |                                   |                                 |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ACROSS                            | 43 Hercules' captive and others | 13 Reproofs                      |
| 1 Kind of scene at a sale         | 45 Over, in France              | 15 Emulate Hamlet                |
| 4 Fastening device                | 46 Connecticut suburb of N. Y.  | 21 Kitchen utensil               |
| 9 Certain M.D.'s                  | 49 Maker                        | 23 Entangle                      |
| 12 Waiter, in Bonn                | 52 English river                | 25 Tennis stroke                 |
| 14 Type of aesthetic              | 53 Part of the day              | 25 —yoga                         |
| 15 Excuse                         | 56 How                          | 28 Dyer's need                   |
| 16 City on the Maumee             | 57 Long time                    | 28 Act of letting in             |
| 18 Become fixed                   | 58 Pub order                    | 29 Intention words from the boss |
| 19 Burbot                         | 59 Secrete                      | 30 Chemical compound             |
| 20 Repudiates                     | 60 Fishing gear                 | 32 Greek letter                  |
| 22 Legal order                    |                                 | 33 Spooner than                  |
| 23 Anatomy student                |                                 | 35 —in the air                   |
| 24 Halloween wear                 | 1 Speck                         | 36 Nickname for Rommel           |
| 26 Forefront                      | 2 Musical instrument            | 38 Dance step                    |
| 27 Cancel                         | 3 Leader                        | 41 Last but one                  |
| 31 School subject                 | 4 Hard hit, in baseball         | 42 Stratrum                      |
| 32 Way to stand in a row          | 5 Spoils                        | 43 Mislays                       |
| 33 Circumvents                    | 6 du lieber                     | 45 Inexperienced                 |
| 34 Believer in a certain doctrine | 7 Rhine dweller of opera        | 46 Astronauts' org.              |
| 36 Inundation                     | 8 Genetic suffix                | 47 Face shape                    |
| 37 Chinese province               | 9 Pervasive warmth              | 48 Cowboy gear                   |
| 38 U.S. writer                    | 10 Laborer                      | 49 Men of statistics: Abbr.      |
| 39 —and again                     | 11 Days of week: Abbr.          | 50 All: Lat.                     |
| 40 Grating                        |                                 | 51 Musical sign                  |
| 41 —yobiscum                      |                                 | 54 —meter                        |
| 42 Roman river                    |                                 |                                  |





## Beats 2d-Place Sweden, 3-1, in Final Game

## Russia Wins 8th Straight Hockey Title

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (UPI)—Russia beat Sweden, 3-1, in the final game of the 1970 world ice hockey championships today to capture its eighth consecutive title.

The hard-checking Swedes had a 1-0 lead until three minutes from the end of the second period when they collapsed in the face of a Russian two-goal explosion within 15 seconds.

From then on it was smooth sailing for the defending world champions, who outskated, outshot and outscored the home club in front of almost 10,000 fans in the Johanneshov ice stadium.

The Swedes finished second in the tournament, with Czechoslovakia third and Finland fourth.

The Russians went through the tournament with only one loss—4-2 at the hands of the Swedes in their first clash—and nine wins. The Swedes won seven, lost two and tied one game.

The Russians did most of the skating and shooting in the first

period but defensive play by the Swedish center and brilliant goalkeeping by Leif Holmqvist in the Swedish net kept the world champions from scoring.

It was the Swedes who got the first goal only eight seconds into the second period when center Hasakn Wickberg took a pass from winger Stefan Karlsson and slapped the puck past Russian goalie Viktor Konovalenko from 20 feet out.

Konovalenko went down to block the puck but he was too slow for the sliding shot, which went under his pads.

The Russians finally broke into the scoring column at 17:06 of the second period when Vladimir Petrov converted a pass from Boris Mikhailov. They added another at 17:23.

Vladimir Vuklov, selected best player of the game, picked up the puck at mid-ice, circled Swedish defenseman and shot the goal past Holmqvist from 15 feet out.

Alexander Maltsev, the 21-year-old top scorer of the tournament, got Russia's third 5:42 minutes into the third period.

In today's first game, Finland beat Czechoslovakia, 5-3, in their last match of the tournament.

The game was meaningless as Finland lost its chance of challenging Czechoslovakia for third place by losing to East Germany Saturday.

The Finns were up for the game and took a 2-0 lead after five minutes. It wasn't a contest after that.

Finnish goalie Urpo Ylienen, who stopped 37 out of 40 shots, was voted best player of the game.

A total of 87 sportswriters and radio and TV commentators from 11 nations selected the following tournament all-star sextet:

## Black Hawks Tie for East Lead On Esposito's 15th Shutout

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks moved into a tie for the East Division lead yesterday, beating Toronto, 4-0, on Tony Esposito's record 15th shutout this season while Boston was settling for a 2-2 tie with Detroit.

It was Esposito's third shutout in the last four games and Chicago's 43rd victory of the season—five more than the Bruins have had.

If the two teams finish the season tied in points as they are now, Chicago would get first place on the basis of more victories and become the first team in NHL history to go from last to first in a single season.

The Black Hawks play Detroit once and Montreal twice this week. All of the East teams except Detroit have three games to play.

The Red Wings have four remaining, the extra one being with the Toronto Maple Leafs, only team eliminated so far.

In the West, each squad has three to play with St. Louis's division title and Los Angeles's last-place finish the only certain ties.

Rangers 4, Canadiens 1  
New York knocked off Montreal, 4-1, to tighten up the struggle for the final two playoff spots in the

East. The Rangers trail the third-place Chicago Black Hawks by two points and Detroit by one.

The Canadiens were stung by a revitalized Rangers attack which got two goals by Jean Ratelle and one each by Bob Nevin and Brad Park. It was only the second victory in the last 15 games for New York, which will spend this week playing first Toronto and then Detroit twice.

Red Wings 2, Bruins 2  
Detroit, trying to end four years of missing the playoffs, got a late power play goal by Alex Delvecchio to tie the Boston, 2-2, the second straight tie between the clubs.

Don Marcotte and Don Awrey scored for the Bruins while Gerry Unger had his 41st for Detroit.

The Bruins finish up with two games against Toronto next week-end after playing Montreal in mid-week. Detroit plays Toronto, Chicago and New York twice.

Delvecchio took fifth place in the all-time NHL scoring standings.

Stars 3, Seals 3  
Oakland could have all but buried Minnesota's hopes but the North Stars trounced the Seals instead, 3-3. Minnesota exploded with three goals in the second period, breaking a 2-2 tie, and then got three more in the third. Claude Larose and Billy Collins each hit twice.

Penguins 5, Blues 5  
Ron Schock's tying goal in the final seconds against St. Louis all but clinched second place for Pittsburgh in the West with a 5-3 win. The penalty clock failed to operate with 19 seconds left in the game but referee Bill Friday allowed Schock's goal because he said it was scored in less than the 19 seconds there were left in the game when the clock failed.

A near riot followed and Friday sent Bob Plager of St. Louis to the penalty box for delay of the game. Fans threw debris on the ice and when Plager kicked over a trash can the ice crew left the ice.

The game was held up for about 20 minutes before the remaining seconds on the clock were played out. Les Binkley, Penguin goalie, was hit in the mouth by a shot off Bill McCrory's stick early in the third period and was taken to a hospital for X-rays of his jaw.

McQueen to Race  
MILAN, Italy, March 30 (Reuters)—Film star Steve McQueen will pair with world motor racing champion Jackie Stewart in a Porsche 917 at the Le Mans 24-hour race in June. Gulf Oil Co., which will back the team, said it will make a film based on the race.

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EAST DIVISION						
Chicago	25	11	9	59	284	192
Montreal	27	10	9	63	255	184
Pittsburgh	27	10	9	63	255	184
Detroit	25	11	9	59	284	192
New York	25	11	9	59	284	192
Toronto	25	11	9	59	284	192
WEST DIVISION						
St. Louis	25	11	9	59	284	192
Los Angeles	25	11	9	59	284	192
San Diego	25	11	9	59	284	192
San Jose	25	11	9	59	284	192
Calgary	25	11	9	59	284	192
Edmonton	25	11	9	59	284	192

Exhibition Baseball

San Francisco 9, Toronto 2 (Pinder 2, Chicago 4, Toronto 2) (Marquette, Awrey; Delvecchio, Unger).

New York 4, Montreal 1 (Ratelle 2, Kier, Park; Richard).

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 5 (Schock, Plager, Fowler; McDonald 3, Coyette, McCrory, Seaborn).

Los Angeles 3, Philadelphia 3 (Collins 2, Larose 2, Williams, Gormley, Lawson, Hoffer; Jereb, Leighton, O'Donoghue).

## Knot NBA Playoff Series at 1-1

## Suns Overcome Lakers, 114-101

By Mal Florence

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—The Phoenix Suns came on strong in the fourth quarter to down the Los Angeles Lakers, 114-101, at the Forum last night and even their semi-final NBA western division playoff series.

Each team has now won once in the series shifts to Phoenix for two games Thursday and Saturday.

Neither team could grab a commanding lead. The score was tied, 47-47, at halftime.

Phoenix started fast, as it did Wednesday night, beating the Lakers down the floor on the break. When Los Angeles called time out, it was trailing, 10-3.

The Lakers, behind Jerry West's outside shooting, then spurred by Reggie Miller's straight points.

The Lakers led 56-53 at the end of the first quarter. There were 15 lead changes and 12 ties in the opening 15 minutes.

Wilt Chamberlain did an effective job on the boards and he also blocked three shots cleanly. But the Suns, notably Paul Silas, were holding their own on the boards.

Mel Counts, replacing Happy Hairston, who was in foul trouble early, did a commendable guarding job on Connie Hawkins, the Suns' quick 6-9 forward.

Hairston returned in the second quarter and promptly picked up his fourth foul.

Neither team shot well from the floor. The Lakers shot 37.7 percent from the field in the first half compared to the Suns' 32.8 percent.

Elgin Baylor, who committed some costly turnovers, and Chamberlain were only 1-for-13 as an entry in the second quarter.

West, 8-for-13, led all scorers with 20 points at the break, while Hawkins (doing damage from the line) and Silas each had 11 points.

Wilt had eight rebounds in each quarter, but the Suns, paced by

Silas (11), Hawkins (8), and Kenyon (8), outscored the Lakers, 37-31, in the first half.

© Los Angeles Times

Stars to Move

WASHINGTON, March 30 (WP)—The Los Angeles Stars of the American Basketball Association will move to Albuquerque, N.M., next season, it was learned last night.

Bill Daniels, the Denver cable television executive who bought the franchise earlier this month, is withholding the announcement pending the Star's elimination from the playoffs.

But Daniels said, the AP reported, "I don't know where they got the story because it isn't true. We haven't decided yet whether to keep the club in Los Angeles, or move it to Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, or Kansas City."

Bill Sharman will be asked to remain as coach of the Stars, Vince Boryla, former Knick star and coach, will be the general manager.

Drysdale Upset

By Hewitt Laver, Gonzales in Semis

JOHANNESBURG, March 30 (UPI)—Bob Hewitt, South Africa's Australian-born Davis Cup star, today entered the men's singles semi-finals at the South Africa Open tennis championships by defeating South African pro Cliff Drysdale, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Fred McMillan, who dumped second seeded Tom Okker in the previous round, today entered the last eight with a 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3 victory over rookie British Pro Mark Cox, the 10th seed.

Rod Laver of Australia, the top seed, had little trouble with South African Billy Moore, winning 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Fernando Gonzalez of Los Angeles, pacing himself well in the high altitude of the Ellis Park Stadium, beat South Africa's Bob Maud, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

In the women's singles, South African Marianne Brummer continued her scintillating feats by beating Australian Judy Tegart Dalton, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, to enter the last eight. Annetta De Flooy beat her South African compatriot Pat Walkden, 7-5, 6-3, 6-0; Virginia Wade, Britain, beat Francesca Durr, France, 6-4, 7-5; Billie Jean King, Long Beach, Calif., beat Lesley Hunt, Australia, 6-4, 6-1; Kerry Melville, Australia, beat Winnie Shaw, Britain, 7-5, 6-4; Ann Jones, Britain, beat Brenda Kirk, South Africa, 6-3, 6-1.

## The Scoreboard

Chess—At Belgrade, the chess team of the Soviet Union took a 4-1 lead over the Soviet grandmaster team of the Soviet Union in the final round of the 1970 world chess championship, played with the Soviet team size 4 moves on the eighth day.

Victory is worth a point and a draw a half-point. A board-by-board rundown of the results:

1. East Germany (Denmark)—Soviet (USSR): draw.

2. Soviet (USSR): draw.

3. Soviet (USSR): draw.

4. Soviet (USSR): draw.

5. Soviet (USSR): draw.

6. Soviet (USSR): draw.

7. Soviet (USSR): draw.

8. Soviet (USSR): draw.

9. Soviet (USSR): draw.

10. Soviet (USSR): draw.

## SPORTIN' LIFE: 'Yes, Mr. Shean'

By Mike Katz

MADRID, March 30.—The martini disappeared slowly, one after another, and Mr. Shean sank deeper into the easy chair at the British Club and changed the topic again.

He was back in baseball.

"Say, I read in The Tribune that Curt Flood got to second base in his suit against baseball. You know, he's really knocked the hell out of baseball. They'll be in a wild state if he wins."

"You know, Gallagher and Shean was the only act in show business where the straight man had the punch lines. Take the song where Shean goes to see the Venus de Milo and Gallagher says it's too bad about her arms. Then Shean sings:

"I didn't see any arms, Mr. Gallagher."

"Where were you looking, Mr. Shean?"

"See? Gallagher gets the punch line."

Little Larry Shean made the big effort to sit up and was rewarded with another sip of martini. At 72, Mr. Shean's legs aren't so good any more.

"I used to dance you know," he said, and tapped out a few steps from his chair. "Lots of complicated steps and everything. Now, I can hardly stand up."

He interrupted a discussion of Denny McLain ("Gee, what a dope he was") to tell a couple of dirty jokes.

"...shoot the dog," he concluded and looked up to see if he got a laugh. He did. For seven years, while the other half of one of vaudeville's biggest hits has been living in retirement in Burbank, Calif., Larry Shean has been getting laughs in Madrid. He had been living in Hollywood "and going to Dodger Stadium maybe two, three times a week" when his son, a commercial artist work-

ing in Madrid, invited him here to live.

"That the hell am I going to do in Madrid, I told him. But he said, come on over for two weeks and if you don't like it, you can go back. Anyway, he went back after a year, but I'm still here."

Ed Gallagher and Al Shean, the original act, broke up in the early twenties. Ed Gallagher died in 1925. Al Shean in 1949. Their sons, Ed Jr. and Larry, revived the act in the thirties, at first just for some radio commercials to sell used cars.

"We had a contest and we gave \$15 off on a used car for people to write a Gallagher and Shean song," he said. "Of course, everybody won. What the hell, 815."

You know, the Marx Brothers are my cousins. Yeah, my father's sister is their mother. I knew them in Chicago before they made it. My father once wrote a piece for them for school, but he left out the part for Harpo.

"So Harpo asked my father, what the hell am I going to do, and my father told him just to wear some funny clothes and make funny faces."

"The only things I miss here are watching baseball games and American food—Maine lobster, boy, what I wouldn't do for some Maine lobster."

He lives in the best pension in Madrid, where he is called Senior Larry. His day begins at ten minutes to 12 so he can listen to the news on Armed Forces Network radio.

"The last five minutes are sports," he said. "That's how I already know yesterday's exhibition baseball scores."

And, of course, he listens to the game of the week.

"But most of the time I'm here at the club. This is some club. We've got a snooker table and another bar and a TV room. I like to watch the snooker games. They've got some good players here. I still shoot some, but only a game or two. I can't stand up very long. Anyway, I don't like snooker much. Too much luck. It's not like straight pool."

"Boy, what a bad character George Burns was in those days. I used to kick him out of my dressing room. He was always snarling, and gruff. Anyway, at that time, Benny Ryan of Ryan and White—that was George White, who did this Seinfeld later on—had this sweetheart, Grace Allen, who was in an act where she would come out dressed up nicely and sing, straight, mind you, but everybody laughed. She was always funny."

"Anyway, one night Benny and I were sitting in the audience watching her when he said he wanted to find some gruff guy to pair her with, for an act. So I said, what about George Burns, who was always hanging around George Burns, and Benny said, perfect. Anyway, Burns and Allen were an instant hit, and of course, Benny lost his sweetheart."

"I always pick the Dodgers," said Mr. Shean, starting another martini. "Sometimes I even right. This year, though, I've gone to pick the best team. He's got to be the order of finish in the National League's Western Division: "Giants, Cardinals—oh, they're not in the West?—who else is there? Oh, Cincinnati, yeah, they've got a good team. Then the Braves and Astros." He didn't mention the Padres.

In the East I think the Mets'll take it again. Then I like the Cubs. I guess that does it. There aren't many good teams in the East. What about the Cardinals? "Oh, yeah, the Cardinals. You know, I think they're better than Cincinnati. You can pick the rest yourself. The American League? "I don't follow it."

"You know, I used to be a pretty good golfer. In fact the last time I saw George Burns was when we played golf in Chicago. And once I had a chance to become an assistant pro in Sioux City, Iowa, but there was no money in it in those days."

"Besides, I was hooked on show business. You know, there's no business like show business."

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He lives in the best pension in Madrid, where he is called Senior Larry. His day begins at ten minutes to 12 so he can listen to the news on Armed Forces Network radio.

"The last five minutes are sports," he said. "That's how I already know yesterday's exhibition baseball scores."

And, of course, he listens to the game of the week.

"But most of the time I'm here at the club. This is some club. We've got a snooker table and another bar and a TV room. I like to watch the snooker games. They've got some good players here. I still shoot some, but only a game or two. I can't stand up very long. Anyway, I don't like snooker much. Too much luck. It's not like straight pool."

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